"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and vicinity are fair, warmer, southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,374. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The Norwegian bark Alette was wrecked and ten of her crew were drowned. Emperor William arrived in Totis, Hungary, and was affectionately received by Emperor Francis Joseph. The suicide of Lieut. Gen. Baron von Shack in Odessa is reported. It is the general opinion of the press of St. Petersburg and Warsaw that the recent visit of the Czar to Poland, together with the reforms instituted by the new Governor General, has sensibly diminished ill feeling and paved the way for reconciliation with the Old Poles.—Page 5.

Page 1.

Francis McWilliams, a Brooklyn cyclist, who struck a boy with whom he was in collision, was set upon by the bystanders and beaten. Afterward he was arrested.

Juan Vivo has arrived here from a Spanish penal settlement to which he was sent as a political prisoner. He says that his hardships and suffering were very great.

Rumors in Madrid concerning a threatened Carlist uprising are increasing. El Imparcial declares that the followers of the pretender are secretly establishing an elaborate military organization.

A typhoon swept over Yokohama last Thursday night. Three ships, including the German war vessel Ireno, were blown ashore, but were ultimately floated without damage.

Secretary Gage has written a reply to the recent letter of Mr. Bryan, denying the latter's statement that the bullion value of silver can be increased by law, and declaring that the market alone creates demand.

Merchants in this city say that trade has been steadily improving for the last two months, and promises to go beyond the record of 1892, which had been considered the banner year before the present revival of business set in.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff made a most sanguine report to Senator Platt yesterday regarding the struggle within the Republican Party in Kings County. An address to Republican voters is preparing, attacking strenuously the chief features of the Chicago platform.

On Sunday, Sept. 5, the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn preached in the Church of the Strangers from the text, "What shall I render unto the Lord in return for His benefits toward me?" Yesterday he announced that a stranger who heard the sermon had presented to the building fund for the new church property valued at about $10,000, on condition that her name be

Page 2.

Erastus Wiman, in an address at Prohibition Park, said prosperity would be attained in Greater New York if Staten Island were made a free port of entry.

President McKinley will leave Somerset, Penn., this morning, and is due to arrive in Washington at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He has called a Cabinet meeting for to-morrow.

Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire has published a letter appealing to Republicans and bimetallists to meet England in a friendly spirit in the matter of propositions looking to a larger use of silver as money.

Page 3.

Brig. Gen. Mendez Capote has been elected President of the revolutionary Government of Cuba.

Mrs. Freda Goldstein of 82 Chrystie Street has been held without bail on a charge of being implicated in the death of Samuel Levine, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Saturday.

The Board of Health in New Orleans has officially declared six of the suspicious cases in St. Claude Street to be yellow fever. Four of these are convalescing and two are critically ill. No deaths have so far been reported.

Page 6.

Justice McKean of the Seventh District Court has decided that former owners of property condemned for the Elm Street widening cannot collect rent from the occupants of it.

John Walsh, who says he escaped from Blackwell's Island with two other prisoners, was picked up in the East River early yesterday morning by the ferryboat Sag Harbor. Welsh was much exhausted, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He says he does not knew what became of his companions.

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Residents of Astoria complain that the city's water supply is poor in quality and so limited that a fire would be dangerous.

A fruit column 30 feet in height was a feature of the Suabian festival which began at Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday.

During the progress of the benefit game of the New York and Brooklyn teams at Weehawken a row occurred which for a time threatened to end seriously.

Natalio Brogno was stabbed and killed by Angelo Caraboni, in Leonard Street, last night in the presence of two policemen. Caraboni was locked up.

Margaret Klaike is under arrest upon a charge of breaking into the saloon of John Witzgen in Jersey City and stealing stock and money.

The trotting season will not close until October, and the last meeting will be held at Lexington, Ky. Local patrons of harness racing will enjoy four days of sport at the Parkway track, beginning to-morrow.

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Two aged maiden sisters named Sheldon were burned to death at Lynn, Mass., yesterday by an accident to a kerosene stove.

The Enchanted Mesa in New Mexico has been climbed again, and evidences of civilization have been found on the summit by F. W. Hodge of the Smithsonian Institution. Prof. Libbey, who made the ascent in early Summer, reported no signs of early occupancy.

Page 10.

Michael Conway was set upon and severely bitten about the legs by two bulldogs in front of 517 West Fortieth Street.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., denounced the candidacy of Seth Low for the Mayoralty yesterday from the platform of the Academy of Music.

Frederick G. Isles, stenographer to City Clerk Benjamin of Brooklyn, rescued two young women from the surf at Rockaway Beach with much difficulty.

The Rev. John L. Scudder of Jersey City arraigned race track gambling and called upon all citizens to vote for the anti-race track amendment on September 28.

Thomas Fitzpatrick found a horse at Ocean Parkway and Neck Road, Brooklyn. Two bicyclists saw him with the animal, and got possession of it by threats. The owner of the animal is still looking for it.

James Whitelegge, a Jersey City letter carrier, has brought suit for $5,000 for defamation of character against a brother letter carrier. He alleges that he was accused of substituting a prize umbrella with a poor one.

Hugh O. Pentecost began a new series of religio-ethical meetings in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday. He presented a form of "expression of desire" as a substitute for prayer, and will teach that the universe will supply man with the objects of his wishes, if only he will learn how to use the natural forces that are available for his service.

The congregation of the old German Reformed Church, founded by Baron Steuben, John Jacob Astor, Capt. Schermerhorn, and Meyer Morris, laid the cornerstone of its new home in East Sixty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon, with ceremonies conducted principally in German. They have sold their old building in Norfolk Street in order to remove to a better location.

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HER SAVINGS TO THE LORD

Woman Presents the Result of Twelve Years' Economy to the Church of the Strangers.

REPLY TO THE PASTOR'S TEXT

He Asked, "What Shall I Render Unto the Lord," and She Gave Anonymously Property Worth About $10,000 to the Building Fund.

The fund for the projected new building of the Church of the Strangers was enriched last week by the gift from a stranger of a house and about twenty acres of land valued at several thousand dollars. The donor, a woman, made the gift absolutely, with the single condition that her name should not be made public. She told the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, the pastor of the church, when she handed him the deeds of the property that some unseen agency had impelled her to make the gift, and that it represented her savings for twelve years.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 5, Mr. Blackburn took as the text for his sermon the twelfth verse of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Psalm: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward me?" The next morning he found in his mail a letter inviting him to call Tuesday at an address given. He went at the time appointed, and recognized a woman who had attended the Sunday services, and who had shaken hands with him as he left the church.

She said: "I suppose you wonder why I have sent for you?" And he told her it was an everyday occurrence for him to receive letters from strangers.

"Well," she said, "I think I have something to say you will like to hear. I was so impressed with your sermon Sunday that I could not get the text out of my head. It kept repeating itself in my mind all day and the night that followed. I awoke in the middle of the night with the words 'What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me,' ringing in my ears. I went to sleep again to be awakened in the same way. I resolved then to give to the Lord the property I had just bought with my savings of the last twelve years. I had intended it as a home for my old age, but I am impelled to 'render it unto the Lord for all His benefits toward me.'"

Mr. Blackburn suggested that she think the matter over for a few weeks and let him hear from her again, but she insisted that her mind was fully made up, and he accepted, in the name of the church, the deeds to the property she presented to him. She said she was in business, and her business was prospering beyond her expectations. All she asked in return for the gift was that her name be not made public. She told him she happened into the church Sunday without design. She was passing, and went in. It was her first visit there, as she was a member of another church of a different denomination.

Mr. Blackburn explained that when the time came to transfer the property to the church it would be impossible to keep her name secret, and she suggested that the property be sold and the money realized applied anonymously. She was satisfied, however, to leave that point to the discretion of the Trustees. They will consider the question at their next meeting. The property is in Pennsylvania on the outskirts of a large city, and is well rented.

Mr. Blackburn made public announcement of the gift at yesterday morning's service. When asked after the service for further particulars, he said there were no further particulars. He was pledged not to give the woman's name, and he declined to describe her beyond saying she was a spinster, he judged, of middle age, although she had no gray hairs. He did not know the value of the gift, but thought it might be anything from $10,000 to $15,000.

The land on which the Church of the Strangers stands is controlled by the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. The church was built in 1834 by the Mercer Street Presbyterian congregation. The first meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association in America was held there. In 1870 Commodore Vanderbilt bought it for $50,000, and made a gift of it to the Rev. Charles F. Deems, who organized the Church of the Strangers and was its pastor until two years ago, when Mr. Blackburn succeeded him.

On May 1 the lease will expire and the Snug Harbor trustees have declined to renew it. A new church will be built as near the location of the present church—Mercer Street and Waverley Place—as a site can be secured.

About $100,000 is needed before work can be begun. Of that amount nearly $38,000 has already been subscribed, and the Strangers' gift will bring the total very near to $50,000. The new church will be called the Deems Memorial Church of the Strangers.

HORSE, WAGON AND LOAD STOLEN

A Produce Peddler in Brooklyn Trusted a Young Man to His Cost.

Peter Mead, eighteen years of age, is in jail, charged with stealing a horse and wagon and a load of produce from Alexander Rubin, a peddler of 204 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

On Saturday morning Rubin employed Mead to drive the load to his house in Eastern Parkway. That was the last seen of Mead. Rubin waited until late at night, and then called upon the police. Yesterday morning a policeman of the Third Precinct found the wagon, abandoned and empty, on Hoyt Street. Richard Stripe, a bright young man, living at 471 Columbia Street, furnishes the clue to the rest of the tale. He informed the police that he had met Mead on Saturday evening leading the horse along Columbia Street. Mead said the horse was for sale for $15. This made Stripe suspicious, but he struck a bargain. He bought the horse and gave Mead $5 on account, and told him to come the next morning for the balance. Yesterday morning when Mead called, Detective Farrell of the Hamilton Avenue Station was waiting for him.

Mead had sold the produce.

OHIO SILVERITES TO MEET.

W. J. Bryan and Horace L. Chapman Will Be Among the Speakers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The first session of the silver camp meeting will be held Wednesday, Sept. 15, at the fair grounds. Allen W. Thurman will be Chairman, and the speakers assigned are Charles B. Spahr, New York; John Clark Ridpath, Boston; David D. Dearmant, Butler, Mo.; Gen. A. J. Warner, Marietta, and H. I. Bell, Indianapolis.

W. J. Bryan and Horace L. Chapman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, are also announced for speeches before the camp meeting closes, on Sept. 22. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the American Bimetallic Union.

Drought in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 12.—The second great drought of the season is being seriously felt. It is accompanied by unusually high temperature, prevalent all over the State. The Weather Bureau measurements in the city to-day showed 96, but thermometers more thoroughly exposed marked 100. Throughout Central Indiana corn is prematurely ripening, fields are burning brown, and Fall seeding is seriously retarded. The same is generally true throughout the State. In many localities the limited water supply is giving much concern, farmers being put to great embarrassment for needful supplies.

BEATEN AND ARRESTED.

A Cyclist Who Struck a Boy After a Collision with Him Set Upon by the Bystanders.

Francis McWilliams, a boilermaker, of 523 Court Street, Brooklyn, was out bicycle riding last night. At the corner of Henry and Sackett Streets his wheel collided with that of Elijah Barry, sixteen years old, of 280 Union Street. The boy was thrown from his wheel and slightly bruised.

When he arose he was assaulted by McWilliams, who blamed him for the accident. This so enraged the bystanders that they attacked the man and gave him a terrible beating before he was rescued by a policeman. He was taken to the Butler Street Police Station, and will be arraigned this morning on a charge of assault.

MORE SPANISH CRUELTY.

Fearful Hardships and Suffering of Prisoners Who Were Transported to a Penal Settlement.

Among the passengers who arrived last evening by the Anchor Line steamer Scindia, Capt. Blight, from Mediterranean ports, were two victims of Spanish cruelty from Cuba, Juan Vivo and Albert Loper. Señor Vivo and about 125 other prisoners were deported by order of Gen. Weyler to the Chafarinas Isles as political prisoners, leaving Havana Dec. 30, 1896, on the steamer Santiago, Capt. Ematerio, bound for Cadiz, at which port they arrived on Jan. 30, 1897, and hence they were transported to the Chafarinas Islands.

Señor Vivo describes the treatment they received on their voyage to Cadiz on board the steamer Santiago as being brutal in the extreme. They were huddled together like criminals in the lower hold of the steamer and heavily manacled, with scarcely any food and that not fit for human beings to eat, and only two pails of water per day for 125 persons. One of the prisoners who objected to the food was struck on the head by one of the attendants. He died next day from the effect of the blow, and was immediately thrown overboard. Vivo was pardoned on King Alfonso XIII.'s birthday. He was released on Aug. 22, and was sent to Malaga, whence he made his way to Gibraltar, where, through the kindness of several merchants at that port, he was enabled to take passage to New York.

Mr. Loper was a suspect in Cuba, and, in order to save himself from being thrown into prison and having successfully evaded the vigilance of the Spanish officers, went to Europe, and reached Gibraltar, from which port he took passage for New York.

"BIG" JOHN AIKEN WAYLAID.

Leader of the Ku-Klux Band in Kentucky Fatally Shot by a Neighbor.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 12.—"Big" John Aiken, in Breathitt County, lies at his home fatally shot. He was one of the late Captain Bill Strong's most deadly enemies, and when the Captain was assassinated last May, the crime was laid at "Big" John's door.

Captain Strong had led the "Red Strings" for twenty-five years and "Big" John was one of the leaders in the band of Ku-Klux, which tried to exterminate the "Red Strings." He fought through the war in the Confederate army, while Captain Strong was a Union soldier. They were enemies before the war and since peace was declared they have been trying to kill each other.

The two men met face to face in the street in this city in 1878 and emptied their pistols at each other, but without effect. When Cap Strong died with his boots on it was freely predicted that somebody would assassinate "Big" John Aiken.

While pulling fodder in his cornfield last Friday afternoon he was fired upon by some one in the bushes nearby. Aiken says he saw his assailant while he was approaching, and recognized in him George Raleigh, a neighbor, with whom he had been on bad terms. Raleigh was one of Strong's warmest friends. This is the third time that Aiken has been waylaid and shot.

GOLD ON MINUTE CREEK.

Tenderfeet Strike Rich Diggings Where Old Prospectors Had Passed by Unsuspecting.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 12.—Minute Creek, on the American side, is the latest Yukon stream to attract attention as a gold producer. Between sixty and one hundred men now have claims there, and are sure of making fortunes this Winter. From the surface down the sand and gravel yields from fifty cents to $4 and $5 per pan.

Bed rock had not been reached when John Halden passed Minute Creek Camp early in August. Prospect holes had then been sunk over ten feet, and the miners expected to reach bed rock in eight feet more.

Halden is a Canadian surveyor for a mining party, which accompanied Dominion Surveyor McArthur out, reaching Juneau a week ago. He passed Minute Creek while cutting across the country to strike Dalton Trail. Minute Creek runs into the Yukon between American Creek and Fort Selkirk.

It has been passed many times by old prospectors, who did not think the ground lay right to produce gold. Some tenderfeet, while crossing it last June, going to American Creek, concluded it might be well to prospect there. From their first hole they concluded to stop. They and others who soon followed them have endeavored to keep this discovery to themselves, to enjoy the full benefits of their labor and avoid the rush that would stake off the country for miles around.

The miners on Minute Creek are nearly all men who had started from Circle City for Klondike or who left Dawson City because everything there was taken. Their good fortune corroborates statements of old Yukoners that many other rich streams would be found if prospectors would scatter and search for gold. Hans Johnson, one of the original discoverers, owns the richest claim on Minute Creek. Fortunately, most of the miners there went in with a year's supplies of provisions, and they will consequently be able to mine all Winter.

FROST IN NEW ENGLAND.

NEWPORT, Vt., Sept. 12.—The first frost of the season in this vicinity came last night. The mercury fell 64 degrees within thirty-six hours, the most surprising change in temperature the county has experienced in years.

LANCASTER, N. H., Sept. 12.—There was a change of 55 degrees in the temperature here during the last twenty-four hours, the thermometer going down to 37 degrees at midnight. A heavy frost set in during last night, but a dense fog prevented much damage.

A MEDICAL STUDENT SHOCKED.

He Found His Sister's Body in a Chicago Dissecting Room.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The students who attend the post-mortem examinations in the dissecting room of the County Hospital witnessed a highly dramatic scene yesterday. Dr. W. F. Kirby, one of the hospital surgeons, had as his guest a young medical student from Louisville, and as the corpse was brought in, the doctor jokingly advised his friend not to faint. The young man promised not to do so, but the instant the cloth was raised from the face of the corpse he threw up his hands and fell to the floor, insensible.

When he was finally brought to his senses he stated that the young woman was his sister, who had disappeared from home five years ago, and who was thought to be dead. The girl was known here as Minnie Heath, and killed herself on Friday by taking poison. Dr. Kirby refused to give the name of the student.

ROSY REPORTS TO PLATT

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Assures Him that Victory in Kings Is Sure.

AN ADDRESS TO BE ISSUED

Main Features of the Chicago Platform Attacked—Nomination of William J. Wallace for Chief Appeals Judge Determined Upon.

Senator Platt's principal visitors at Manhattan Beach yesterday were Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. The Lieutenant Governor arrived at the Oriental Hotel early in the day. He was accompanied by Joseph R. Clark, President of the Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn, and together they discussed the Kings County situation with Senator Platt. Mr. Woodruff expressed himself as confident of success in the fight against Jacob Worth.

"I believe we shall be successful," he said, "and that the result of the meeting of the County Committee on Tuesday night will demonstrate that we shall win in the primaries. I wish to repeat, however, that this is not a fight against any candidate for Mayor, but is merely a contest for the integrity of the State Republican organization. I had always stood with the State organization and its leaders, and when the issue was made by our opponents in Kings County I sided with the party as against a faction."

"What effect will the announcement of the Mayoralty candidacy of District Attorney Olcott have upon the Brooklyn contest?" Mr. Woodruff was asked.

"Our contest has no reference to the Mayoralty fight," was the reply.

A Sanguine Prognostic.

The anti-Worth leader brought with him from Brooklyn, it was reported, a carefully prepared statement showing where every leader of influence stands. This statement, it was said, purports to show that Senator Platt's friends have control, and that they will carry the primaries by a substantial majority. The only uncertain factor is the part that a number of leaders of prominence will take. Commissioner Fitchie is one of these. It was believed by the leaders at Manhattan Beach that the contest in his own district would influence his action, and that for this reason he might not support the anti-Worth faction. Several leaders who knew of the sanguine character of Mr. Woodruff's figures, indicating the defeat of Worth and Buttling, said last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that the result of the contest might possibly prove that the calculations of Senator Platt's Brooklyn friends were wrong.

Republican sentiment in favor of the nomination of W. M. K. Olcott for Mayor is still strong. Senator Platt's closest friends say that he regards the District Attorney as the best candidate the party could nominate to lead a straight ticket. Senator Platt said to his friends yesterday that the time had gone by when any compromise could be made with the Citizens' Union, and that the indorsement of Seth Low by the Republican City Convention was utterly out of the question.

Address on the Issues.

The address to the voters of New York which the Republican State Committee will issue at its meeting next Saturday will anticipate the platform of the Greater New York Mayoralty Convention and sharply define the issues of the State and municipal campaigns. It is authoritatively said that the address will strongly reaffirm the St. Louis platform, and declare that the main issues of the Presidential campaign are still open. It will declare that the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the overthrow of the Supreme Court, and other dangerous doctrines still menace the country and must dominate as issues. The Administrations of President McKinley and Gov. Black will be praised and the Republican Party congratulated on "having effected a return of prosperity." The Chicago platform will be attacked.

Chairman Hackett, Senator Platt, and other leaders are at work on the address, which will be finished in time for its revision or approval by the State Committee leaders who will be in New York next Friday night. The work of the committee will be of the most perfunctory character. The leaders have decided that Judge William J. Wallace shall be the nominee for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, although Louis F. Payn, George W. Aldridge, and others, it is reported, believe that Judge Wallace's record as a Republican supporter of President Cleveland will cost him some votes.

AWAITING LOW'S LETTER.

It Is Expected to Furnish Some Indications as to Compromise.

Seth Low's letter accepting the nomination for Mayor on the Citizens' Union ticket will probably be received to-day. Politicians of all parties are awaiting its publication with great interest, as it is believed it will indicate whether or not any compromise between the Citizens' Union and the Republicans is possible. Some Republican leaders, it is reported, incline to the belief that Mr. Low's letter will create such a strong sentiment in favor of his nomination by all anti-Tammany elements that partisan leaders will not be able to withstand it.

The receipt of the letter will be the signal for the opening of the Citizens' Union campaign. The Executive Committee will, it is said, take action at its next meeting in regard to the nomination of a full ticket.

Politicians at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 12.—Richard Croker, Senator Murphy, and Mayor Malloy of Troy attended the 8 o'clock mass at St. Michael's Church here this morning. After returning from church the party met David Gideon and a few others and started for John Daly's stock farm, where they were entertained viewing yearlings and brood mares during the day, and where they had dinner, returning to the West End this evening. Political discussion was barred for the day.

Yates County Nominations.

CORNING, Sept. 12.—The Republicans of Yates County have made the following nominations: For Member of Assembly, Miles W. Raplee; County Clerk, John E. Watkins; County Treasurer, James M. Lown; Sheriff, Henry T. Read; District Attorney, Charles W. Kimball; Coroner, Dr. B. B. Havens.

CHICAGO MINISTER'S VIEWS.

Says Seth Low's Election Would Give Platt Great Power.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 12.—At the Fourth Baptist Church to-day the Rev. Kittridge Wheeler, speaking of the municipal struggle in New York, said it will be the most notable election in the world's history.

He said the election of Seth Low would put a regal seal upon the bond of union holding together Greater New York. If Senator Platt is fond of power and the exercise of it the hour of his greatness is before him. "If he can name as the Republican candidate for the Mayoralty Seth Low, then I say Senator Platt has the opportunity for the exercise of the greatest power that ever has been or ever will be put into his hands."

Tire Exploded, Man Hurt.

Charles Weinberg of 967 Second Avenue was thrown off his bicycle last night on Fordham Heights by the explosion of the rear tire of his wheel. His knee cap was fractured. The injury was dressed in Fordham Hospital.

GAGE'S ANSWER TO BRYAN

The Secretary of the Treasury Replies to the Recent Letter of the Silver Leader.

EFFECT OF FREE COINAGE

The Statement that the Bullion Value of the Metal Can Be Increased by Law Denied—The Market Alone Creates Demand.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Replying to a letter by Mr. Bryan, in which he said that free coinage at 16 to 1 would fix a mint price for silver, Secretary Gage said:

"There is, properly speaking, no mint price for either gold or silver. All the mint could do for silver at whatever so-called 'ratio,' would be to give the man bringing uncoined silver to the mint an equal amount in ounces and grains of coined silver, less the cost of the alloy used by the mint in coining it.

"In the one case the man has his gold returned to him in gold dollars. In the other case he has silver returned to him in silver dollars. Up to this point, nothing in the shape of a demand such as Mr. Bryan talks about has appeared. Why, then, does he sophisticate about 'the demand thus created by law,' when there is no demand 'thus created by law'?

"Take the legal-tender quality away from both, and neither Mr. Bryan nor any of his intelligent followers would claim that silver in the form of dollars would bring in exchange for other things any substantially higher price than the bullion would bring before being coined.

"Mr. Bryan adds to his statement: 'Thus the bullion value will be raised to the coinage value.' There is no raise about it. Under free coinage the bullion value and the coinage value are and must be identical, but the determining factor is the bullion value. The matter here might be dismissed, but there is an influence at work which might and probably will operate to raise the value of silver, to what extent or how continuously nobody knows. As the silver dollars would serve to pay existing debts, many people would avail themselves thereof to discharge their obligations, provided they could make a profit to themselves by doing so. This they could do only in case the silver dollars were worth less than gold dollars.

"We will grant there would be a demand, and if there were now no silver dollars in existence those first coming into the market would bring a high price. But there are now about $500,000,000, and one dollar can be made to serve by repeated use in the payment of unlimited dollars of debt. So that if there were such a demand for the new dollars as to materially enhance their price in the beginning, the increasing supply always coming through the mint would soon satisfy it and the price—that is, the market price—would soon decline again to a point where the value of the silver dollar would be relegated to its exchangeable power for things in the commercial exchanges of the world.

"Then, when that time came, which it soon would, the market value of the coined dollar would be the same as the market value of the bullion in it, and unless a new demand should arise not now foreseen, or unless the silver supply should be much reduced, the value of silver, either as a metal or as money, would not be essentially different from the present value of silver bullion."

H. R. GRENFELL'S LETTER.

Director of the Bank of England Publishes a Defensive Communication in The London Times.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Henry Riversdale Grenfell, Director of the Bank of England and a former Governor, has a letter in The Times this morning, in the course of which he says:

"As a bimetallist and as one of the senior members of the Bank Court, I think I have a right to ask on what ground the writer of the article entitled 'A Remonstrance' in your Saturday issue makes his assertion that the Bank has decided to hold a fifth of its reserve in silver. Had the Bank done so its action would have been strictly in accordance with the Bank Act of 1844, and equally in accordance with the action taken in 1881 by the Government then presided over by a monometallist, Mr. Gladstone. What the Bank did in 1881 was to assure the Treasury that the Bank would always be open to the purchase of silver on condition of the return of the mints of other countries to such rules as would insure certainty of conversion of gold into silver and of silver into gold.

"Bimetallists declare that the practical result of a double standard in France alone was that the two metals did exchange throughout the world at a legal ratio, or with such slight variations as might, in consideration of this great subject, be neglected. There is no ground for saying that any one connectd with the bank has officially gone beyond that position. Indeed, I doubt if any opinion has been recorded or any determination come to at all. Your correspondent's whole letter seems founded on a supposition of what may or may not have arisen in the necessary preliminary discussions with regard to the watering of the bank's reserve with silver on the conditions mentioned in 1881.

"If I am not mistaken the very persons who deprecate this dilution have always been most desirous of a much greater dilution by the issue of pound notes on a more or less fiduciary basis. I may conclude by saying that the expression 'certain Americans' is scarcely a fitting description of the Commissioners now officially charged by their Government for their difficult and onerous task."

CHICAGO'S MAYOR CHAGRINED.

The Pennsylvania Road Denies His Request for Passes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Mayor Harrison will leave to-morrow with other city officials to study the garbage system of New York. Yesterday he sent a note to the Pennsylvania Railroad and asked for passes for the party. The request was refused, and Mr. Harrison is much chagrined.

"The matter will be remembered in future years, when the company comes to asking favors," said the Mayor to-day. Ex-Mayor Hopkins a few years ago was turned down the same way, and he immediately withdrew all the police from the Pennsylvania crossings. After that he had more transportation than he could use.

MINE OWNERS ARE HOPEFUL.

Belief that the Coal Strike Will Practically End This Week.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—The Pittsburg district coal operators believe that this week will find many mines in this region in full operation, and to further this belief the majority of the mine owners have announced that their pits will be opened in the morning in readiness for all of their men who may wish to ignore the ten-day proviso of the Columbus settlement.

It is believed that many of the strikers will take advantage of the opportunity. Secretary Warner of the Miners' Association, however, says the Columbus agreement will be strictly adhered to. It is not believed, though, that the officials of the district will raise their hands to stop the men from going to work immediately.

Chulalongkorn's House in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Chulalongkorn I., King of Siam, will occupy while in Paris the house in the Avenue Hoche, which was formerly the residence of the American Ambassador.

200 MINERS UNCONSCIOUS.

Fatal Fire Discovered in the Broken Hill Mine Near Melbourne—Three Deaths Reported.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 12.—A fire has been discovered in the Broken Hill Mine, between Jamieson's and the Broadribbs shafts.

Two hundred men, who were engaged in efforts to extinguish the flames, were overcome by the poisonous fumes. Fifty of them have been brought to the surface, and of these three are dead.

Efforts to subdue the fire are being continued from the top of the mine.

CARLIST RISING IMMINENT.

Report that the Pretender's Followers Are Establishing an Elaborate Military Organization.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—The persistence of the belief that the Carlists are watching for an opportunity to take advantage of the present embarrassment of the Government over Cuba, as soon as this could be done without a display of unpatriotic motives, is continually finding expression in the more independent and outspoken section of the Spanish press.

El Imparcial, in an article dealing with conflicting rumors now in circulation, declares that it has trustworthy authority for the statement that the Carlists are secretly establishing an elaborate military organization.

FATAL TYPHOON AT YOKOHAMA.

German Warship Blown Ashore—Ultimately Floated—Norwegian Bark Wrecked—Ten Drowned.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 12.—A fierce hurricane swept over the city and harbor on Thursday night, causing severe floods, doing much damage to property and followed by considerable loss of life.

When the typhoon was at its height the German warship Ireno, the British ship Glenericht, Captain Davies, which reached Yokohama on July 21 from Port Gamble, and the British ship Lonsdale, Captain Fraser, which reached Yokohama on August 22 from Antwerp, were driven ashore. All three have since been floated off, with no serious damage.

The Norwegian bark Alette, Capt. Lorentzen, from Vancouver, via Port Angeles, fell a victim to the fury of the gale and was wrecked off Nichisaki. Ten of her crew were drowned and the six survivors were severely injured. There is a possibility of recovering a portion of her cargo.

The Alette was a double-decker, built in 1879 and hailed from Drammen, Norway. She had a tonnage of 1,306 and was the property of J. Gullichsen.

SEVEN KILLED IN A WRECK.

Members of a Party of Thirteen in an Iron Mountain Car.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 12.—In a freight wreck on the Iron Mountain Railroad at Hansom, Indian Territory, to-day seven men were killed and six were wounded. Of those wounded two will probably die. The thirteen men were stealing a ride in a car loaded with heavy machinery at the middle of the train.

The accident was caused by the trucks of the forward cars breaking while the train was going at twenty miles an hour. Fifteen cars were wrecked. None of the members of the train crew were hurt.

SHERMAN AND REID.

The Secretary's Brother Denies the Reported Coldness.

CHICAGO Sept. 12.—Hoyt Sherman of Des Moines, a brother of Secretary of State John Sherman, is in Chicago, visiting his son, C. M. Sherman of 445 Elm Street. He recently returned from the East, after spending several weeks at Amagansett, L. I., in company with his distinguished brother, and is now on his way to his home.

Concerning the reported chilliness between Secretary Sherman and Special Ambassador Whitelaw Reid at the interview which took place upon the latter's return from Europe, Mr. Sherman says: "I was present at the time Whitelaw Reid called upon the Secretary, and can vouch for the statement that there is no truth in the report that there was anything like coldness between them. But some papers have rather unkindly made up interviews with him, which, it seems to me, is taking too great a liberty."

Concerning Secretary Sherman's health the brother said: "We think it is all that we could wish. His intellect is as clear as it ever was; and I think he was never better able to use the immense store of experience he has gathered during all these years of active public life than he is now."

A CHICAGO ELOPEMENT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—While Mrs. William Soper of Kenosha, Wis., was taking a nap at the house of a relative living on the West Side in this city, her daughter Julia, who had accompanied her here, was called to the door by the hostess, who said a coachman had come to take her for a drive. The "coachman" was F. L. Lincoln, a prosperous merchant from Ripon, Wis., to escape whose attentions her mother had brought Julia to Chicago. The relatives did not know this, and neither did Julia till she saw him on the box, but she saw the game at once and drove away with him.

Before Mrs. Soper awoke from her nap the couple were married. When she heard that her daughter was gone she sent telegrams everywhere to have the couple arrested. Lincoln had paid suit to Miss Soper for several months, but the mother opposed the engagement, and the lover had to resort to this subterfuge. The mother surprised the husband and wife taking an improvised wedding breakfast at Kenosha. The eloquence of her son-in-law overcame her, and she forgave them. She blames herself and the hot weather in Chicago for having been outwitted.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has moved from the Central Gulf to the Texas coast increasing in intensity, a pressure of 29.58 inches being reported at Galveston, and a northeast wind of forty-two miles per hour at New Orleans. The pressure is high off the New England and Middle Pacific coasts and over the Northern slope. A low pressure area has moved southeastward to the north of Montana.

Showers have occurred in the Gulf States near Lake Superior and in the Middle Missouri Valley. The temperature has fallen on the New England coast, in the Middle Atlantic States, over the middle and northern slopes, and in the lower Mississippi Valley. It has risen in the lake regions and the upper Mississippi Valley, and has remained stationary elsewhere. Intense heat was experienced in the Missouri Valley, the following stations reporting 98 degrees: Huron, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	69	65	62
6 A. M.	68	60	64
9 A. M.	73	61	66
12 M	77	63	68
3 P. M.	74	65	71
6 P. M.	74	65	69
9 P. M.	75	65	69
12 P. M.	72	66	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....67½
Weather Bureau 64
Corresponding date, 1896..... 73
Corresponding date for last 20 years.... 67

The maximum temperature yesterday was 69° at 12:10 A. M.; the minimum temperature was 59° at 7 A. M. The humidity was 73 per cent at 8 A. M., and 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THIS IS A BUSY MARKET

New York Wholesale Merchants Have Not Had Such a Fall Trade in Years.

MORE BUYERS AND BIG SALES

Dry Goods Men Working Night and Day—In Some Respects Their Trade Surpasses All Previous Years—Earlier and Better Trade in Other Lines.

Large crops, good prices, renewed confidence and reawakened prosperity throughout the land have set the wheels of trade to revolving with rapidity and unusual sweep in this city. For more than a month buyers have been coming into this market from every part of the country. There are now a greater number of out-of-town buyers in New York than have been known at this seasoin for several years, and still the buyers continue to come at the rate of a hundred or more daily.

Inquiries among the wholesale mercantile houses of this city disclose a state of activity that is remarkable. In nearly every branch of business there are pronounced evidences of revived and quickening prosperity. Almost ever merchant reports an earlier Fall trade than usual, with prospects of a busier Fall and Winter than has been known for many years. All branches of trade have been stimulated by the spirit of returning prosperity. Buyers appear to have plenty of money with which to make their purchases and sufficient confidence in the future to impel them to buy freely.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

An Unusual Volume of Business, and It Is Still Increasing—John Claflin's Views.

John Claflin, of the H. B. Claflin Company, said: "In attempting to estimate the result of the movement set on foot by the Merchants' Association, we must compare the period now covered by its operations with similar periods of past years. The only years that suggest themselves to my mind as falling within such comparison are 1879 and 1892.

"The year 1879 was the most prosperous year the merchants of this city have ever enjoyed. It was not only a year of tremendous business operations, but it was a year of tremendous profits. There had been a long period of depression, such as preceded this Autumn. But conditions then were different. Competition was not so sharp, and prices were extraordinarily good. Everything was sold on a rapidly advancing market. The profits realized had been up to that time unprecedented, and have never been equaled since. The result of this anomalous condition was that every merchant made money. We made a great deal more money than we had done in a long time. It is not at all probable that such another period, with such another opportunity to make money will ever be seen again.

"But the volume of business done in 1879 was not nearly so great as the volume of business that has been transacted in this city, within the same length of time, during August and September. The real difference was the difference of profit. If the business of August and so much of September as has passed had been done on 1879 profits we would have made a great deal more money than we did in 1879.

Greater Volume of Business.

"The year 1892 has been called, and is generally considered, as the

by our most energetic salesmen, and doing profitable business with a class of men that has hitherto been attracted to the markets of rival cities. Good crops cannot account for all this.

"I am willing to admit, therefore, that the work of the Merchants' Association has contributed powerfully to bring about this great prosperity that we are enjoying in New York City. It would, I think, be idle for me to estimate in figures the result of this work. I should hesitate to put down in a good round sum what I considered the just part to be attributed to the movement the association has inaugurated, such a sum would run into many millions, but I shall not say how many. I could not say with any approach to exactness. I can only form a judgment upon the increase of business that we find in our own firm. As I have already said we have done more business in August and in so much of September as has passed than we have ever done in the same period of any previous year. I should say that our business, in actual results, has far exceeded that of any other similar period—far more than in 1892, even. I consider this result as marvelous, in view of the long period of depression that has so abruptly terminated.

"The movement has been of the greatest benefit to this city, and I am sure it is now recognized by every one as one of the most potent factors in the recent development of our trade. It was a grand idea, and the association should be extended in its scope and power until it shall become a permanent agent for the expansion of our trade and the acknowledged centre of the united energies of our merchants and business men."

Tefft, Weller & Co.

Mr. George C. Clarke of the dry goods firm of Tefft, Weller & Co., said: "We have enjoyed considerable benefit from this trade revival. Our sales for July, August, and thus far in September are largely in excess of the corresponding periods of last year. With the improved times a better feeling has come and people are in a buying mood. There is also a demand for a better class of goods. Merchants from the interior are buying with greater confidence. They are not disposed to speculate, but they buy freely such goods as they think they can handle, and they cheerfully pay any advances in prices that the new tariff has rendered necessary. Such advances are chiefly on woolen and linen goods.

"Since the first of July last we have put on our books more than 300 names that were never there before. Besides these brand new customers several old customers whom we have not seen for two, three, and perhaps five years have returned to us. We are now selling both Fall and Winter goods. Merchants from far away places, who do not expect to come here again this year, are laying in their stocks for both seasons. The near-by merchants are coming every two or four weeks later in this market than their Southern and Western brothers. The bulk of the New York State trade and the Ohio trade comes to us between the middle of this month and the middle of October. The New York market is stocked up in the fine style in all branches of trade, and the out-of-town buyers find an abundant variety from which to select.

"In my opinion one of the best features of the improved business situation is the restoration of confidence. There is a feeling of cheerfulness among the people that is stimulating. Instead of coming here in depressed spirits and talking blue, merchants from other cities all bring us reports of better conditions at home. One of our old customers has had an unique experience which illustrates aptly the changed condition of things in the country. For a great many years he—and his father before him—conducted a village store, and sold dry goods and other commodities to the farmers. When the hard times came the farmers ran out of money and could not buy anything. They began to look around for loans on their farms. Our customer, being a wide-awake man, sold his store and put his capital into the banking business and lent the farmers money. Now he comes to us to buy a stock of goods. He says that the farmers have paid off their mortgages and do not want to borrow any more money; consequently he has sold out his bank and gone back into trade."

Dunham, Buckley & Co.

Charles H. Webb, of Dunham, Buckley & Co., dry goods jobbers, said: "The present course of trade is very satisfactory to us. We are now averaging about as well as in 1892, when we had an exceptionally good year. Trade this Summer and Fall has been a little uneven, but we have had some days that were better than any of the days experienced in 1892, or during the active period of 1885. I believe that the balance of this season will be even better than what has gone before. The prospects are certainly encouraging. People from the West and South are now buying largely of goods for the Winter trade. Of course most of our customers in this State and in Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut, and near-by places generally come back in November to buy holiday goods.

"While there is a liberal spirit of trade abroad, people are not buying extravagantly. The buyers know about what they want and make their selections accordingly. There is no disposition to overdo. As business is now running, it is the most legitimate trade that I have seen since the war. Money is easy and customers are paying up in good shape. The people throughout the West and South are all getting the benefit of the large crops and higher prices for grain and other produce. A noticeable feature of the present trade is that buyers are taking a better class of goods than they have bought in two years. We have been doing an especially fine business in dress goods, silks, hosiery, and notions. In fact we are busy in every department, and our full force of employes is kept steadily employed. Lately we have had to work two or three nights each week to keep pace with our orders. There is no doubt about it, prosperity has come, and in my opinion it has come to stay."

Mills & Gibb.

William T. Evans of Mills & Gibb said: "I see that President King has raised the figures of the first estimate he made as to the amount of business the visitors brought to this city by the Merchants' Association will make for the local merchants, hotel keepers and others. He now estimates it at $150,000,000. I have always thought it a dangerous policy to commit yourself to figures. It is so easy to do, and so difficult to explain them away afterward. It is too precise a way of saying what you think or hope. For that reason I have not yet made a guess at the result. When the work began it was too early, and even now, after it has progressed for more than a month, it is still too early to give definite estimates of what has been or will be accomplished by the movement. I am no longer afraid, however, to use figures in expressing my views and expectations.

"I may say that I now think President King was too moderate. He had in view, I suspect, only the business directly brought here by the merchants themselves. I consider this as but a small part of the result. They have not only come here to buy, but they have brought others; they and their families have put up at hotels, spending money in that way; they have done their personal shopping while here, and many of them have shopped for their neighbors at home, availing themselves of the opportunity of a first or, at least, rare, visit to the metropolis; and in a hundred other ways, and through a hundred channels they have contributed to the general business of the city and turned money into the currents of trade. It is quite a different question when looked at in this way from what it is when looked at from the point of view of the merchants of the city; and when we consider the vast amount of money these thousands of visitors have left and will leave here, it seems to me trivial to place the estimate at $150,000,000. It becomes apparent that the benefit to the city cannot be computed in dollars and cents as accurately as we foot up our monthly accounts. This is impossible; but I should not think of putting the grand total at so low a figure. It will be—it cannot fail to be—far beyond that, when all the items of the multifarious account are collected and their sum taken in gross.

"I know that this way of estimating results may seem shadowy, but it is, to me, the only way it can be done. We must look beyond the bill that the visiting buyer purchases of us. That bill may be large in itself, but it represents merely one form of expenditure. The visitor may buy larger bills of another merchant here; he may buy several bills as large or larger; and, besides, he and those he brings with him may spend as much more while here in amusements, in general shopping, in sightseeing, and at the hotels and boarding houses. It is impossible to arrive at exact figures, or figures that will be approximately exact; but I consider that the immense stimulus that business has received in every department gives us some data upon which to make a judgment. My judgment, formed in this way, is that the net result to this city will be far beyond the estimates that I have seen, even beyond the one made by Mr. King, who is always sanguine and enthusiastic.

Buyers from New Territory.

"In speaking for our own business, the result has been very much beyond our expectations. In spite of the cry of hard times, and in spite of the long period of depression, we have found that in a single month our business has risen beyond that of any similar period in any year since 1892. Even with that phenomenal year our trade in August will make a favorable showing, and it is far in excess of the business for the month of August in 1895 and 1896. We have found that the movement has drawn to New York and to our house a large number of buyers from territory that we had not before entered. New faces are coming in here every day, and we feel that our business is expanding as it never expanded before.

"Another result of the movement, and possibly the most valuable one when viewed in the light of permanent effects, is the clear establishment of the commercial and manufacturing supremacy of New York. This city was supreme before, but it was not so recognized everywhere in this country. It was considered as a great commercial centre, the chief port, and a vast and diversified mart for all things; but as a manufacturing centre its true position was not acknowledged. Some years ago New York was not a great manufacturing city, when its great population was considered. But in this respect there has been a wonderful change in the last few years. Manufacturing was necessary, and with our accustomed energy, we set about to supply the demand. Factories sprang up here, there, and everywhere. It was not the manufacture of any one thing that was needed, but the manufacture of everything; and we at once proceeded to manufacture everything. Our manufactories are now the most diversified and the most extensive that can be found grouped within the limits of any one city of the world. We clearly lead every city on this continent.

"The recognition of this will be of immense advantage to us. The merchants of other cities and of the country towns and villages who have heretofore come to New York merely to buy things that were imported, or that were assembled here as in a great bazaar for selection by tradesmen, will henceforth come here to buy wares that are manufactured here. It will make of this city the great central mart and emporium of this country and of this hemisphere. There is now no line of business, of trade, of manufacture, of industry, of any department or branch of commerce in which the clear supremacy of New York is not recognized. The Merchants' Association has, in my opinion, done more to bring about this happy and auspicious result than any other contributing factor.

"I hope the merchants of New York will recognize the full significance of this movement and its importance to the city. If maintained, as I know that it will be, it will do more than any other one thing to develop the trade of the city to proportions now undreamed of."

Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.

H. P. Sweetser of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. said: "When this movement first started, I was rash enough to make a prediction. I shall not do so again. One is so apt to be mistaken. I said that the total result upon the business of this city of the visit of buyers attracted here by the Merchants' Association would be about $50,000,000. Now I should never hit upon such a figure as that again, if I should hazard an other guess. Everybody almost told me then it was extravagant—that is, everybody except Mr. King, who does not think anything is too extravagant to say about the work of the association. Now I find that it was extravagant—but it was extravagant in the wrong direction. It was an extravagant understatement.

"If I wanted to make another venture in the way of a guess or estimate, I should place my figures far beyond that point. I am ready now to place them at almost any point—even at Mr. King's estimate. I was looking then at one or two sides of the question. It has dozens of sides, and prosperity is coming on all of them at the same time. It is not alone the merchants who have received, and will long receive, the benefits of the movement. The effects will be felt in every department of business, in all the avenues of trade and industry. When an estimate is based upon such knowledge we must make it pretty high to be extravagant in that direction.

"I have been very much interested in one feature of the movement. That is the part played in it, or around it, by some of our rival cities. As soon as we started the work, other cities began to do something along the same line. Philadelphia and Baltimore at once took up the work on their own account. To show that we were not at all jealous of them, we urged the railways to give stop-over tickets to merchants coming to New York, so that they could get off at these two cities, see what they had to offer, and then come on to New York and make the inevitable comparison. A great many of the smaller buyers of the South had got into the habit of going to Baltimore, and we felt that it would do some of them good to stop by and take a look at that market before their first visit to this city. The result was all that could have been expected. I do not speak in a glorifying or boastful spirit, but the visitors found that our advantages were not to be compared with those of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Our market was not only far greater, far more diversified, and far more concentrated, but it was found to be far cheaper. Some things could be had in Baltimore, and some in Philadelphia; but all could be bought in New York, with great saving of time and trouble, and a still greater economy of money.

New York as a Central Mart.

"This has aided in the establishment of New York in the minds of outside merchants and business men as the great central mart of the continent. If this alone were the result of the Merchants' Association's work it would amply justify the most liberal expenditure of time and money to have brought it about. It will mean the continual pouring into this city of the trade of the country. It will mean better trade conditions and better business every year, and it comes as a grand prelude to the development of the city itself into the second centre of population of the whole world.

"But I do not consider that this has been the only result. The immediate result has been to give to us the greatest trade we have had in years—the greatest trade we have ever had. I do not think that it is just to say that this would have resulted from the return of good times alone. These good times have not come as a slow development, but they have come upon New York with a suddenness which must be accounted for and explained in some other way. There must be some other cause. The mere return of prosperity would have brought back to us the trade of former years, and it would naturally have come back slowly and gradually. It would not have come back with a rush that takes men off their feet. People do not wake up some fine morning to discover that they were prosperous all the time and did not know it, and then turn in to spending money with a lavishness of established wealth. And yet we find some thing like this condition prevailing here. Merchants have come from every section and bought liberally, many of them coming for the first time, some of them coming back to New York after experiments in the markets of the West and South, and some of them bring with them their families, and the result is that business awakens from sleep, trade becomes unusually active, and prosperity is upon us at once. I think that we may justly attribute most of this sudden increase in our business to the work of the association. It has restored trade by bringing to us the buyers of the country, some of whom had never been here and some of whom had been lured away to other markets.

"I consider the association the greatest movement for the development of this city that has been inaugurated or projected within the last ten years—or, indeed, at any time. The results already apparent overshadow those of any other movement or enterprise. Its results will be lasting, and even if the association should dissolve to-day we should receive great benefits from its work next year and for many years to come. The movement is a vital one, and I am sure that the merchants and business men of New York will not permit it to decline for a moment, but will extend its sphere and power."

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.

William F. King of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., dealers in fancy dry goods, said: "In regard to the Fall business, I would say that the trade enjoyed by our firm thus far has been the largest that we have seen in a great many years. There has been a marked increase in the volume of sales, which has been due entirely to the increased number of buyers visiting this market. The purchases have been conservative, showing very little, if any, marked increase in the size of the bills of the regular comers here, but the increase is due entirely to the large number of new-comers. We have seen a great number of people who have not been here before in three, four, five, and seven years, and we also have opened a great many new accounts of merchants who have not visited this market before. As a rule, they are all not only highly pleased with the way in which they have been received by the different houses with which they have done business, but they also speak very enthusiastically in regard to the stocks of merchandise. A great many who have not been here before say that New York has never been placed before them in a proper business light. They contend that if New York had placed herself before the country at large years ago it would have been to her advantage. The varied stocks and the number of specialty houses give them opportunities in fine lines

Do We Need Big Muscles?

By no means. Persons of herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people. Real vigor means the ability to digest and sleep well, and to perform a reasonable amount of daily physical and mental labor without unnatural fatigue. It is because a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables the enfeebled dyspeptic to resume the allotted activity of every-day life, as well as to participate without discomfort in its enjoyments, that it is such a pre-eminently useful medicine.

of goods which they have never seen before, and they expressed, as a rule, their intention of repeating their visits to this market in the Spring.

"Our new customers say that hitherto they have passed by the samples of different lines of goods shown by the representatives of New York houses, not caring to open up accounts here, and they say further that in the future our representatives will receive better attention than they have in the past from a great many houses who have never visited this market. The most encouraging factor, in our minds, is the conservatism of the purchases of most of these new buyers. It shows that while they feel that prosperity is here, they are not going to overbuy, and prefer duplicating their orders. This is not only healthy for the manufacturer, but healthy for all lines of business on the same plan, as it makes the risks not only safer, but more to the advantage of not only the retail merchant, but also the jobber and manufacturer. I expect a good trade all through the Fall. Our salesmen have been kept busy all through August and thus far in September, and they will probably be kept busy until well into November."

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Speaking for the dry goods house of Arnold, Constable & Co., A. J. Evans said: "There is a decided improvement in business. New buyers are in the market, and there is greater activity in trade generally. The movement conducted by the Merchants' Association has been very effective in bringing people from different parts of the country to New York, and naturally that has had a stimulating influence on business. My own observations lead to the impression that out-of-town merchants are buying more freely than hitherto, and furthermore there is a greater demand for fine goods. Western merchants with whom I have talked speak very encouragingly of the situation, and from every point of view the prospects are good."

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

Active Trade Earlier than Usual—More Buyers and Larger Orders—Collections Never Better.

John C. Juhring of the wholesale grocery firm of Francis H. Leggett & Co. said: "Our business thus far this Fall is very much better than it was at this time last year. And an especially satisfactory phase of it is that buyers are ordering in larger quantities than they have been able to do in a long time. Our Southern trade began in August, and all of our Southern customers have been here since about the 1st of that month. They are actively at work making their selections now, and it is safe to say that there will be very few Southern buyers in New York after the 20th inst. Next will come the Western buyers and the buyers from the Middle States. Their trade will run through the latter part of this month, and all of October, and, from present appearances, it will be much larger than heretofore.

"All of the out-of-town merchants with whom I have come in contact speak hopefully of the future. From every part of the South and West we hear the same joyful story—prosperity has come. The farmers apparently are all happy, and the fact that they have more money to spend than they have had in several years naturally raises the spirits and the expectations of the merchants in the several localities. We are getting new customers all of the time, and all of our customers are paying up splendidly. They appear to have plenty of money. I am advised from our cashier's department that collections were never better than they are now. From present indications we are encouraged to look for a steady improvement in business. It is the opinion of every member of this firm that prosperity has set in permanently. Certainly we never before have been so busy at this time of year."

Austin, Nichols & Co.

T. W. Ormiston of Austin, Nichols & Co., wholesale grocers, said: "Never in the history of this firm have we found business better than it has been since July 1. The reawakening began in July and has continued up to the present time. We have been working with a full force of men, and, for a considerable part of the time, after hours. The volume of trade thus far this Fall is the largest that we ever had in the same period of time. This firm has opened quite a large number of new accounts through the Merchants' Association excursions, and a great many of our old customers who are not in the habit of coming to New York every season have come this Fall because of the reduced rates of fare.

"People from the interior are buying more freely and the orders are larger than they have been for the last few years. All of the non-resident dealers with whom I have talked report a good feeling in their respective localities. Everybody throughout the country seems to feel that this improvement in business has come to stay. I certainly look for a continuation of the present activity in trade. October and November are usually busy months in our line, and I expect that this Fall they will be busier than ever."

Park & Tilford.

Joseph Park of Park & Tilford said: "There is rather more activity in our business than usual. It is a little early for us to feel the full effects of the improved condition of trade, as our Fall business does not fairly begin until October, but everybody is feeling better, and the business prospects are certainly very good for the future. The present stir in trade circles clearly indicates that we will all have business enough this Fall."

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Wholesale Dealers Say that Their Fall Trade Is Much Better than Usual.

Irving Fisher of the wholesale boot and shoe house of Nathaniel Fisher & Co., said: "The volume of business this Fall is much larger than it was last year at this time, and there is no question about there being a better feeling everywhere. Our particular trade is not a faraway trade; consequently this firm has not yet felt the full force of the business revival. We do business with dealers in near-by points, and our customers do not usually come to town until the last half of this month and in October. The spirit of reviving prosperity is clearly manifest, however, and it is undeniable that there is much more vim and snap in trade than there has been for a long while. We are now having a good run of business, and there is reason to believe that we will be kept busy all this Fall.

"The influence that is helping us, as well as every branch of trade, is the feeling of confidence among the people. Retail dealers know that they can sell goods; consequently they are ready to replenish their stocks. Buyers of boots and shoes know, too, that they are now getting goods cheaper than they will by and by. With the advance in cost of raw material, naturally the price of the manufactured article must go up. But the agricultural producers are getting much more for their products, so that they are ready to meet higher prices in wearing apparel without grumbling. I believe that this business revival means an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent. in trade this Fall and Winter."

Morse & Rogers.

A member of the firm of Morse & Rogers, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, said: "There is certainly an improvement in business over last year, and the indications are that it will continue to improve. The signs of the times throughout the country, it seems to me, show a substantial growth of prosperity. There is no great or spasmodic 'boom,' and it is just as well that there should not be. A good, healthful development of trade is all that business men desire. We have had a great many buyers in to see us who have come here as the result of the Merchants' Association movement. The presence in town of so many strangers has already had a very noticeable effect on New York trade.

"This firm has been enabled to increase the number of its accounts already, although September and October are our busiest months for Fall trade. The out-of-town merchants are buying more freely and more frequently. The fact that they are sending in orders often shows that the public is beginning to buy. We have received some Winter orders, and we expect a very good trade for the balance of the ear. People generally, I think, feel that this revival of prosperity is going to be lasting."

Powell & Campbell.

Powell & Campbell, wholesale boots and shoes, said: "We are now doing more business than we did last Fall, and we have received some good orders to be filled later in the season. Our experience thus far has been very satisfactory, and as we view the prospects we feel that trade is going to be still better."

MILLINERY.

Firms that Never Before Have Done So Much Business as at Present.

William F. Homan of Hill Brothers, general millinery goods, said: "Never before has this firm done so much business within the same space of time as has come to it this Fall. Ordinarily the weather has something to do with the millinery trade, but in the present instance the weather has exercised no influence at all. We are working every night with a full force of employes, and in spite of our efforts to make prompt shipments of orders we are two or three days behind all the time. A business friend dropped in here the other day and remarked: 'I happened to glance into your store while passing, and the scene reminded me of the Stock Exchange. You seem to have your hands full.'

"While we all concede that the Merchants' Association has done a great work, we must recognize the fact that its efforts have been seconded by a most extraordinary revival of general prosperity. The work of organization done by the Merchants' Association could not have been more timely. It was the right thing done at the right time. New York is naturally the great market in this country for millinery goods, as for all things in which fashion is an element. New York is to the United States what London is to England and Paris is to France. In the line of millinery this market affords a greater variety of goods, and at better prices, than any other city on this side of the Atlantic. Buyers who come here for the first time manifest surprise at the broadness of our market.

"We are getting a great many new names on our books, and we have also taken a very large number of cash orders from persons whom we never saw before. Many of our old customers who had not been in New York for four or five years are now here, and we have information that more are coming. This is early for our trade. The greatest rush with us begins about the middle of September, and continues for a month or six weeks. We regard the increased activity of the past few weeks as a forerunner of an era of prosperity such as this country has not seen for a great many years. A noticeable feature of this Fall's buying is that people no longer talk of hard times. They do not complain of the prices, and they all seem to feel easy financially."

Sullivan, Drew & Co.

J. H. Downey of Sullivan, Drew & Co., millinery, said: "Our business for August was far better than we expected. We feel that the increase in trade is largly due to the work of the Merchants' Association in bringing to the city a great number of new buyers and a great number of buyers who used to deal with our merchants but who had latterly gone to other markets. We have received orders from a great many customers who had never bought of us before. This seems directly due to the work of the association. We have also extended our business into States and sections in which we had done little or no trade."

William A. Prendergast.

William A. Prendergast, millinery, said: "Although we have been in business only a short time, we have felt the great increase of trade due to the Merchants' Association. It has made our business very much heavier than we expected. August with us is the month for selling Fall stocks, as February is the time for selling Spring goods, and we were astonished by the results of trade in the last month. We can make no comparison with previous years, but we feel that the movement has been of the greatest benefit to us, as well as to the entire city. Our business has not only been far better than we had reason to expect, but we have promise of even better results to follow from the work of the association."

OTHER BRANCHES OF TRADE.

Dealers in Toys and Novelties Report that the Fall Season Opens Well.

F. A. O. Schwarz, dealer in toys, said: "I have just returned from a business trip to Europe, and I am glad to find indications that business here is reviving. Since matters have settled down in our National politics, and there is no more disturbing agitation about the tariff or financial questions, business has assumed a very good shape. The present trade spirit gives us hope that the people are now settled in their minds as to what they are going to do. Once that is accomplished, business is bound to go on, for this great Nation of progressive people cannot stand still. The wheels of business must move. In our own particular line we of course look for some benefits from the improved condition of things. The number of buyers of expensive toys, however, was greatly reduced by the hard times, and it will take some time for the people who have felt the financial stringency to get back to the basis of expenditures.

"We have prepared ourselves for a very large Christmas trade, however, and from present appearances I guess we shall have it. This is rather early for our regular Fall trade. Our wholesale trade in novelties usually extends through October and November. The rush of retail buyers comes just after the breaking up of the Summer resorts. People of means who have been spending the Summer at the seashore or in the mountains stop here on their way home and make their selections for the holidays.

"There is no doubt that business is improving. The main thing is to have stability in our finances and in our legislation. If we could be assured of that for the next twenty-five years everybody would be prosperous and perfectly happy."

Tower Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Tower of the Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company said: "When I made an estimate some time ago of the business that would be brought to the city by the Merchants' Association, I did not overstate the result. The increase has been greater than I then thought it would be. In my own line of trade there has been a great development. We have sold to a dozen or so new customers from the Southwest, particularly Texas, and to many from the South and West. I consider the greatest benefit that we have received has been from the opening of the new territory. Business with us has taken on unusually large proportions, and we feel that the Merchants' Association has been of great assistance in bringing about this revival of trade and the creation of new trade."

ORIENTAL GOODS.

Business at Least 50 Per Cent. Ahead of Last Fall.

C. W. Coulton, the managing partner of A. A. Vantine & Co., dealers in Oriental goods, said: "Our business is at least 50 per cent. ahead of what it was at this time last year. The condition of trade has not been better in a great many years. The work done by the Merchants' Association has brought to this city a large number of new buyers—that is, merchants not in the habit of buying in this market. We have felt the benefit of that influx of buyers as well as other houses. On account of the good times in the West and in the South there is a disposition on the part of merchants to buy quite freely. Still, there is no evidence of recklessness in any quarter. We do not look for a great business boom throughout the country. In fact, what is usually termed a "boom" would be more detrimental to business than otherwise. A good healthy growth and legitimate increase of business, such as naturally follows a general revival of industries, is what the merchants desire.

"In our own line we have made extensive preparations for the season's trade, having been fortunate enough to get in all of our importations before the advance in the tariff. Most of our goods are suitable for the holiday trade, which we expect will be large. Out-of-town merchants are laying in larger stocks of goods for their Fall and Winter trade than has been the case for several years. Their orders, therefore, are larger and they cover a greater variety of goods than formerly.

"We have recently made a considerable addition to our staff of salesmen on account of the increase in business and in anticipation of a still further increase. I think that eventually every person doing business in New York will realize and enjoy some benefit from the work of the Merchants' Association."

SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY.

Business Opens Well—A Large Fall Trade Expected.

The Superintendent of the Gorham Manufacturing Company said: "Business is considerably more active with us than it has been for the past few seasons. A very healthy feeling appears to exist in trade circles. There are a great many strangers in New York, and we have had more people in the store than usual. Retail sales have increased. In our wholesale department the season is just opening, and the prospects are good for a first-class Fall trade. Already many orders have been taken. We have reason to expect a splendid run of business in the holiday season."

Whiting Manufacturing Company.

At the salesroom of the Whiting Manufacturing Company the statement was made that business was away ahead of last year, and in some respects equal to the best seasons that the company has ever enjoyed. "New buyers have been in and a great many new orders for goods have been taken," said the Superintendent. "Our retail business, too, has been exceptionally good. The prospects for a fine trade this Fall and Winter are very bright."

Tiffany & Co.

C. T. Cook of Tiffany & Co. said that although the house does only a retail business and the buyers who have come on excursions of the Merchants' Association are generally wholesale purchasers, the effect of the movement has been very great upon business.

"The vacation season," he said, "is still here, and we generally have a dull period at this time of the year. For the last few weeks, however, we have had a great run of business. It could not have been due to the return of people to the city, as they have not yet begun to come back. We are confident that our unusual trade at this time of the year has been due to the presence in the city of the out-of-town buyers and their families. The store has been crowded, and we have done a large and profitable business. Of course, the wholesale jewelers have felt the effect of the movement much more than we have; but we have seen the good results in every line of our business, and it has given us a good season in the midst of a protracted dull time of the year. I think the general result has been an immense stimulating of trade in this city, and I believe that the effects will be permanent in the development of business."

CARPETS.

Out-of-Town Merchants Not Afraid of Overstocking.

At the carpet house of W. & J. Sloane the Fall business was reported to be very good. "We are selling more goods now than we sold last Fall," said the Superintendent. "There appear to be a great many more buyers, and their purchases embrace a better grade of goods than have been in demand during the past few years. In our wholesale department the orders are much larger than heretofore. Out-of-town merchants are buying freer than usual. They seem to feel in easier circumstances and less afraid of overstocking. We do not care to give any figures relative to our business, but we have no hesitation in saying that trade is very much better than it has been."

CLOAKS, &c.

Territory for the Sale of Goods Has Been Greatly Extended.

Meyer Jonasson, of Meyer Jonasson & Company, said: "The benefit to New York of the work of the Merchants' Association has been very great and is becoming more apparent every day. It has been said that the greatest benefit has been to the jobbing and manufacturing houses; but that is hardly true. All lines of business have felt the increase of trade. The merchants who come here bring with them their families, and all avail themselves of the opportunity to do a large amount of shopping. We have felt the effect of this from an increase in orders from retailers who have sold cloaks to the visitors, and have had, consequently, to renew their stocks. We have thus sold directly to the merchants for their Fall stock, and we have, also, increased our business in this city among the retailers. The result has been two-fold; and I think this will be found true of every jobbing house. The retailers must, of course, have received the benefit of this increase of business.

"The best result of the movement, as far as I can now determine with respect to my own business, is the extension of territory in which I sell my goods. Men have come in here from the extreme West, South, and Southwest, and have established relations with this house that I am sure will be lasting and mutually beneficial. We have thus been enabled to reach territory into which it would have required years of active and enterprising work for us to carry our trade. It has brought us into contact with men whom we might otherwise never have reached. I regard this as the principal achievement o fthe association. The result will be to make New York more than ever the central market of the country and insure a rapid and marked development of its trade."

MERCHANTS' EXCURSIONS.

The Trunk Line Series Ends Just as the Joint Traffic Series Is Beginning.

This week will bring to an end the second series of the excursions of merchants from the territory of the Trunk Line Association, and from some parts of the South in which a few of the roads have granted reduced rates. The Mallory Line of steamers, however, and the Cromwell Line—the latter acting in connection with the Southern Pacific Company—will bring up merchants from Texas and Louisiana points all through the month of September. As the tickets for all the excursions run thirty days from the date of sale on all the railroads, or from the date of sailing of the steamers, it will be the latter part of October before the merchants who have access to New York through all the routes open to them will have returned home. The second series of excursions from the Joint Traffic territory were from the 27th to the 31st of August, inclusive, and many of the merchants who came here at that time are still in town. The limit of their return tickets does not expire until Sept. 29.

The limit of time on the last of the tickets sold for the first series of Trunk Line excursions will not expire until after the 1st of October, and a large proportion of the merchants who came on those tickets will probably remain here throughout the present month. The second series of excursions from places in the territory of the Trunk Line railroads are now under way. The sale of tickets on this series will expire to-morrow. These tickets all have thirty days' limit. Participating in these excursions are the same lines as participated in the first series, namely, the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, the Seaboard Air Line, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, and the Old Dominion Steamship Company. The Southeastern Association, however, has not granted the application of the Merchants' Association for all the roads in that territory to throw open their lines to Washington, Richmond, and Norfolk between those dates, and the only other Southern road participating at all is the Ocean Steamship Company, which runs from Savannah, and which, in connection with the Central Railway Company of Georgia, taps the State of Georgia and part of Alabama. This company is selling open excursion tickets to New York between those dates, and merchants in the territory touched by it can avail themselves of those excursions if they wish to do so.

Return of Mr. Root.

Charles T. Root, Secretary of the Merchants' Association, has just returned to New York after an absence of a few weeks, and in commenting on the work of the Association he says: "During my vacation I have been able to observe from an outsider's standpoint the Association's campaign; and I am greatly impressed by it. Whatever the future may hold in store for New York's commerce, it cannot be denied that the Empire City has this year done an imperial work for the whole country, and no one will be likely for some time to come to repeat the stale talk about New York's lethargy and self-satisfaction, and no one will accuse her of any lack of the humbling commercial spirit of the age. The movement which she has inaugurated in the Merchants' Association, and has already carried to an unprecedented success, has demonstrated a number of things beside the fact that New York is an up-to-date town.

"First of all it has proved that New York is still the strongest commercial market in the country. It has proved that there exists in the more remote portions of the country a very large class of the younger generation of retail merchants who know little about New York City, or, worse yet, have received false impressions concerning it, and who needed for their own best development exactly the instruction and the opportunity which the Merchants' Association affords.

"This movement has also shown that New York City is the natural leader among American business communities. The breadth and vigor of her action this year have stimulated all her sister cities and their united effort—the result of the impetus from Manhattan Island—has been to hasten the restoration of confidence and make it practically felt in trade more than any other single occurrence in the last five years. The establishment and extension of the Association's relations with the transportation interests of the country have been no less gratifying. Starting at the beginning of this Summer with the stereotyped 'No' from the railroads, the Association has already accomplished so much in removing railroad prejudices against commercial excursions that the promises for the work of next season are of the brightest. Even in the extreme West and South, where the railroad associations have not yet been willing to accede to the requests of the Association, such inroads have been made on individual lines that everything points to ultimate action favorable to the plans of the Association throughout the United States. The scrupulous care of the Association to safeguard the interests of the railroads, and to fulfill to the letter every agreement made with them has also, I am glad to see, produced an excellent impression, and has removed one of the chief obstacles which originally existed to the extension of the excursion rates."

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FOR GREATER PROSPERITY.

Erastus Wiman Says It May Be Attained by Making Staten Island a Free Port.

Erastus Wiman delivered an address at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, yesterday, on "The Average Condition of the Working Man and How to Amend It."

Mr. Wiman said he found himself confronted with an almost universal conviction that an era of public prosperity has come to this country. The prosperity, however, affects only a limited class—the farmers—while the vast mass of laborers in city and town are only confronted with dearer food. He urged that some radical reform be made for the employment of the wage earners in and about Greater New York. By dedicating a portion of the city as a free port wherein all material should be admitted without duty and within which manufacturing can take place for the supply of the export trade, much could be gained.

It is true, he said, there is a Constitutional prohibition against the admission of goods in one portion of the United States at a rate less than at any other port, but this can be overcome. Make the whole of Staten Island a bonded warehouse and establish there manufactories for the foreign trade. Tens of thousands of laborers and skilled workingmen could find employment, and not one home industry would be affected.

ENGLAND AND SILVER.

Senator Chandler Calls upon Bimetallists to Make Themselves Heard Against the Bankers.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire has given the following letter to The Associated Press:

"I appeal to all Republicans to meet with joyous welcome the first step England may take toward bimetallism. The movement earnestly and zealously begun by President McKinley in obedience to the St. Louis platform was quickly joined by the French Ministry, and the joint proposals are being carefully and seriously considered by the British Cabinet, with a reasonable prospect that England will reopen her Indian mints, will use silver as part of her bank reserve, and otherwise cordially aid in remonetization.

"Every such indication should arouse friendly feelings in the United States, four-fifths of whose people, as well as nine-tenths of the people of India, desire the bimetallic system, which so much depends upon English help. This is no time for discriminating duties or denunciatory demonstrations against any European country, nor should bankers alone assume to voice American sentiment. I entreat bimetallists everywhere to make themselves heard against the selfish outcries of the engorged money lenders of New York and Chicago and their subservient newspapers.

"W. E. CHANDLER."

LEGISLATORS' LABOR RECORD.

Leaders Declared to Have Broken Their Promises.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—The State Branch of the American Federation of Labor has completed its record of the last Legislature, including the personal record of each Senator and Assemblyman on all labor measures. The report adopted by the federation says:

"The workingmen of the State of New York will long remember the doings of the last Legislature as a body, making promises through its leaders, with no intention of fulfilling the same when given. No preferred measure proposed by this body passed the Legislature. Several measures that received this body's sanction met with favorable consideration. The bill reorganizing the Board of Railroad Commissioners, so as to have upon that commission a practical railroad man, passed both branches, but met death at the hands of Gov. Black, he vetoing it. The Anti-Conspiracy act failed to get out of the two committees and died without action."

The report returns thanks to George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, and John T. McDonough, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for assistance in securing the passage of measures desired by the Federation. It commends Gov. Black for vetoing the convict road-building bill, and the repeal of the Sunday barbering act. Relating to the failure of the Anti-Conspiracy bill, the report condemns the methods used by Assemblyman Armstrong of Rochester, and says: "Mr. Armstrong's course on this bill merits the condemnation of every friend of organized labor, and should he have the temerity to present himself for election again every man enrolled in labor ranks should assist in keeping him in private life."

Senator Wilcox is commended for securing the defeat of the proposed prison printing bill.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

Due to Arrive in Washington This Afternoon.

SOMERSET, Penn., Sept. 12.—This morning the President and Attorney General McKenna attended service at the Methodist Church, of which the Rev. H. N. Cameron is pastor. They were accompanied by Abner McKinley and his daughter Mabel; Dr. and Mrs. A. J Endsley, Col. Alfred Cushing of Washington, and W. K. Endsley. In the pulpit with the Rev. Mr. Cameron sat the Rev. J. E. Sutherland, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, who is an applicant for the position of Consul at Jerusalem. Just before the close of the service a great crowd gathered on the pavements over which the President had passed in going to church. But when he and the Attorney General came out they avoided the crowd by taking a different route home.

The President has called a Cabinet meeting for Tuesday, and will leave here by special train for Washington to-morrow morning, going over the Baltimore and Ohio. His train is due to arrive in Washington at 5 P. M.

Assaulted with a Mandolin.

Pasquale Mandarino, twenty-seven years old, of 7 James Street, and Cornelius Crowley, of 77 Catharine Street, were prisoners in Centre Street Court yesterday, chargd with disorderly conduct. Mandarino was returning from a party on Saturday night, carrying a mandolin upon which he had been performing. He jostled Crowley, who spoke sharply to him. This enraged the Italian, who swung his mandolin at Crowley's head. The instrument only crashed Crowley's hat in and scattered itself all over the sidewalk. There was a scuffle and both men were arrested. They were discharged yesterday.

Sleeping Man Rolls into the River.

An unidentified man about twenty-eight years old was drowned in the North River at the foot of Thirty-eighth Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He was asleep on the stringpiece of the pier and rolled off into the water. There was nothing on the man's person to identify him except a carpenter's rule and a pocketbook containing business cards of J. J. Allen, 330 Seventh Avenue and Heil & Spangenberg, butchers, 153 Amsterdam Avenue. The body was removed to the Morgue.

SAVING AND LOSS IN COOKING.

There are two ways of figuring out the economy of a gas range over a coal stove. One is the actual consumption and cost of fuel. One rigid test made in cooking prec

WANAMAKER'S | WANAMAKER'S | WANAMAKER'S

IF TEMPERATURE AND CALENDAR MEET, INTEREST IN OUR STORE NEWS WILL INCREASE

On Saturday Farmer Dunn said that Old Probabilities would give cooler weather to New York by to-day. If the promise is kept, you will be especially interested in the news of

The great operation in Humber Bicycles.

The increasing variety and richness of our Autumn Dress Goods and Dress Silks.

The special offerings in Bedroom Furniture.

The bargains in Housekeeping Linens.

You will want to bear in mind that the first view of our Autumn Millinery will occur on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week.

NOVELTY DRESS GOODS — First look at these rich Dress Stuffs is often the last. Many of them barely touch here before they are grabbed up. Every incoming European steamer brings new lots to take their places.

The finer things are made on hand looms, which necessarily limits the quantity of each. Only enough of some for one or two dress patterns. An exclusiveness that pleases fashionable women.

Just a word concerning some of to-day's arrivals:

Novelty Plisse, in black with colored silk plaits, $5.50
Bayadere Plisse Velour, $5
Brocade Bayadere figured Velour, $3.50
Silk and wool plaid Natte, $3.50
Velour cord Melange, $2.50
Fancy Velour Cords, $3.50
Matelasse in black figures on colored grounds, $3.50
Brocade Velours, $3.50
Beaded Velours, $3.50

The Rotunda.

MODEST PRICED FABRICS

All were selected just as carefully as the most expensive Novelties.

Never before in the history of Dress Goods making have there been so many beautiful designs in popular-priced stuffs.

The little prices and immense assortments emphasize the leadership of this Dress Goods Store. Future stocks will cost us more than you are asked to pay for these.

Here's a short list:

At 37 1-2c
Fancy check Cheviot
Persian figured Suiting
Fancy mixed Cheviot

At 50c
Silk mixed pin head Cheviot
Lustre figured Cheviots, in combinations of black with colors.
Fancy polka dot diagonal Cheviot
Heather mixed Cheviots
Mohair fancy figured Armure
Bourette check Cheviot
Camel's Hair Cheviot

UPHOLSTERY — Europe, the Orient, America—all are represented in this assembly of Upholstery stuffs. It is unrivaled in its completeness.

New goods are being added to the stocks as fast as the cases can be opened.

880 pairs of Irish point lace Curtains, are ready to-day. White and ivory. Some of the renaissance patterns are exceedingly attractive. Prices range from $3.50 to $20.

The show of artistic stuffs for Furniture covers, draperies or dining room screens, is at its best. News of a few of them follows.

A very striking reproduction of an ancient Tapestry, in cotton. Two different color combinations. View it from an artistic standpoint, and you'll be surprised to learn that it is only $2 a yard.

Another cotton Tapestry, in two colorings, floral designs, at $2.75.

Silk faced Tapestry, four colorings, at $3.25. Very effective floral designs.

A reproduction of a rich old gobelin, in wool, at $9 a yard. The design represents cherubs in bowers of flowers.

The Heraldic designs of old are reproduced in a silk faced Tapestry, at $3.75 a yard. Four color combinations. Very rich.

Representations of fine old Moquettes in three styles, at $3.75 a yard.

Very handsome Tapestries, all wool, two styles at $7.50 a yard; three styles at $11.50 a yard.

And so the story might run on. They are interesting, even if you don't want to buy them. Take this for an invitation to look them over.

Third floor.

BUREAU COVERS — A new lot of the pretty Bureau or Sideboard Covers ready to-day. Lawn, with open-work embroidered edges. They go AT 75c

Regularly $1.25. A big variety of pleasing patterns. They are 20x54 in. They'll not be here long.

Broadway.

FINE ART LAMPS — A collection of Lamps in the centre aisle, Broadway front, to-day, that will please lovers of things beautiful. They are all hand painted, richly elegant, and very artistic—both in decorations and shapes. The lot includes Banquet and Table Lamps.

A story attached to them—we'll skip it. The sequel is the interesting part of it. Prices are about

A THIRD LESS THAN REGULAR

$100 Lamps, now $75
$60 Lamps, now $40
$50 Lamps, now $25
$30 Lamps, now $20
$25 Lamps, now $15
$18 Lamps, now $12
$15 Lamps, now $10
$12 Lamps, now $8
$8 Lamps, now $5
$6 Lamps, now $4

Of the finer Lamps, no duplicates. Exclusive bits of elegance for some fortunate home-makers.

We have also gathered up the last-of-lots from our regular Lamp stock, and marked them for a quick farewell. They will be sold at

HALF PRICES OR LESS

Banquet Lamps, complete with globes, $1.50, $3, $3.25 and $3.50. Just half recent prices.

Decorated Banquet Lamps, complete with shade, $1.25 and $1.75; reduced from $2 and $3.

Banquet Lamps, with real onyx columns, lift-out oil tanks. Only 175 of them in all

75c; reduced from $3
$1.50; reduced from $4
$2.50; reduced from $6

Princess Lamps, complete with globes, 75c. Regularly $2.

Decorated Globes for Banquet Lamps, at $1, $1.50 and $2.50; were double.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE

Food Brought by Miners to Dawson City Distributed for the General Good.

THE SOUTH COAST AT SEATTLE

Brings About a Quarter of a Million in Gold Dust—The National City's Passengers Attempt to Use Force—Supplies for Dawson.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 12.—One hundred thousand dollars will not buy four sacks of flour in Dawson City to-day. However, if a miner is starving, a sack of flour and a can of canned beef will be given him. That is all. Those who cannot pay fabulous prices for even these plain necessaries must get out of the country.

When a miner reaches Dawson City by the trail or from St. Michael, he is taken in charge by the Miners' Committee, and his food, after taking out barely enough to last him till the first supply boat reaches the diggings next June, is distributed among the miners in the camp pro rata. It is asserted that if Clarence Berry were in Dawson City to-day he would be lynched, for the miners in the camp blame him for the foolhardy stampede of scantily supplied people to the district, imperiling the lives of all, on account of the food famine that has already begun.

This, in brief, is the story brought down by the passengers on the steamer South Coast, Capt. Stoddard, arriving here yesterday afternoon, eleven days from St. Michael. On board were twenty-five passengers, and about a quarter of a million in gold dust. No man had less than $1,000. One man, ALen Larsen, a Swede, had $35,000. He held his claim on Eagle Creek, near Circle City, for $12,000 a month ago. He worked it two years, and took out $25,000 more. He is going to his native land to live in ease the remainder of his days.

Half-Breed Indian's Luck.

Robert Wigg, a half-breed Indian, aged twenty-three, was a passenger on the South Coast. He got to the Klondike in September last, and located a claim on Eldorado No. 26, above Discovery. He took out $45,000 after working thirty days with five men, and left his partner with the claim while he came out to hustle for "grub," as he says. Wigg is a bright young fellow, dark-skinned, but as straight as a young fir in his native forests of the Northwest Territory. He was asked to estimate the amount of gold in the Klondike. "I can't tell you exactly," he said to the correspondent. "There is more than $1,000,000 that I know of. It's as common as dirt. But it is useless there. It won't buy food."

Wigg says that the bench, or Summer diggings on Bonanza Creek, which are new in the history of mining, would be considered the richest in Alaska were it not for the finds of pure gold that have been made on the bedrock of Eldorado Creek. The twenty-five bench claims are being worked this Summer, and they will yield at least half a million. He knows every foot of the ground on Bonanza Creek, and saw the miners working on their claims a week before he left there—Aug. 18.

Almost Bloodshed in St. Michael.

Trouble is certain at St. Michael. The passengers of the National City were unable to get up the river because the tug and barge brought along from San Francisco were too heavily laden and drew too much water. They asked the Alaska Commercial Company for a tug and flat-bottomed scow. Being refused, they armed themselves for a mutiny on the company's office, when the cutter Bear steamed into the harbor and averted the threatened shooting.

The Portland's passengers on her last trip north will be compelled to Winter at Circle City or St. Michael. Those on the Sumboldt, including Mrs. Ely Gage, will not get further than St. Michael, or, at the furthest, Circle City, this Winter.

The following miners were passengers on the South Coast: W. Lewis, W. Davis, W. G. Transe, Mr. Winn, Mr. Anderson, R. Wigg, W. Stoilt, G. Woods, H. H. Smith, Allen Larsen, J. T. Hover, A. Choquette, C. U. Sloudfield, J. P. Light, J. B. Ralthett, J. B. Bailey, S. Grimm, F. Jarsboe, Mr. Clark, C. T. Rupel.

Among the important news brought by the South Coast is the safe arrival at St. Michael of the river steamer P. B. Weare which stuck on a sand bar for over two weeks below Circle City. The arrival of the Weare will be good news to the people of Dawson City, for when the South Coast left St. Michael the Weare was loading supplies, and it was expected she would go up the river in a day or two with a five-hundred-ton cargo. Her voyage should not consume more than twenty-five days, which would put her in Dawson City Sept. 25. The Weare's cargo consisted almost entirely of provisions, and the 500 tons she will take in will materially assist in relieving the threatened famine.

RETURNING TO BELGIUM.

Two Tots Who Started with Their Father for the Klondike Homeward Bound.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Andrew and Jacob Mignot, seven and five years old, will start alone on a journey to their home in Belgium to-morrow to see their anxious mother, who for three months has been searching the entire world for tidings of her missing children. They will be placed under the care of agents of a transatlantic steamship line and will be turned over to the United States Consul at Ghent. When Andrew Mignot, Sr., a rich merchant of Ghent, got the gold fever he did not stop to consult his wife's feelings. He arranged his plans secretly and one night in the latter part of June he quietly stole away with his children and embarked at Antwerp with plenty of money and an equipment of clothing for the tour.

Mrs. Mignot appealed to the Government and to the foreign Consuls to help her find her family. Henry C. Morris, the American Consul, had the registers of the passengers on all the outgoing steamers consulted and finally the destination of Mignot and little ones was discovered. An effort was made to have the trio detained in New York but the liner had started on her way back when the cablegram was sent.

Mr. Morris telegraphed the authorities in Washington and they in turn advised the principal cities of the country to be on the outlook for the strange traveler and the youngsters. Mignot is said to have migrated with all the pomp of an Indian potentate. He stopped at the best hotels and furnished plenty of entertainment for his children to prevent their being homesick.

When Mignot got to Denver the terrors of the journey to the Klondike reached him for the first time and he decided to proceed to Seattle alone About this time he was located by the authorities and was persuaded to allow his children to be sent home. The children were brought to Chicago and are now under the care of John Morris, father of the Consul. They will be started East to-morrow.

Mignot's present address is a mystery. No record is had of his going to the Klondike. He is said to have purchased a claim in California, near the recent gold discoveries.

FOR A YUKON RAILROAD.

W. A. Pratt Finishes His Survey—Line Planned from Taku Inlet to Lake Testin.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 12.—W. A. Pratt, the engineer who was sent to the Northwest Territory by the Yukon Mining, Trading and Transportation Company of Wilmington, Del., to make reconnoisance for a railroad into the Yukon country, returned yesterday from Juneau on the steamer City of Topeka. He left here at once for the East. Accompanying him was his assistant, L. G. Janney, of Baltimore. The result of Mr. Pratt's investigations were so satisfactory from an engineering standpoint that it is probable several engineering parties will be put in the field within a few weeks, making preliminary surveys for the line.

The proposed railroad is to be 162 miles in length, and the route runs from the head of Taku Inlet to Lake Testin, in the interior. Lake Testin is at the head of Hootalinqua River, one of the principal tributaries of the Yukon, and both are navigable, so that the line will be from salt water navigation to steamer navigation on the river. Speaking of the proposed railroad, Mr. Pratt said:

"It is a favorable route, indeed, for the line. It goes up Taku River to the junction of the Clocloheen and Nakima Rivers, then up the latter river to Silver Salmon River, and finally overland to the head of Testin Lake. The heaviest grade is 3 per cent., and the route is remarkably direct for a mountainous country. The company has secured concessions from the Canadian Government of 5,200 acres of land for each mile of road built."

LIFE AT SKAGUAY AND DYEA.

Saloons and Dance Halls, but No Fighting—Confiscation of Whisky.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 12.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived to-day, five days from Skaguay. Among the passengers are twelve men who started for the Klondike but failed to cross the pass. A. C. Warner of Seattle, an artist, who has been getting views of both Dyea and Skaguay, was a passenger on the Seattle.

He says the Skaguay trail is closed for the season, but that many are still floundering around in the mud in a vain attempt to get through. The first fourteen miles of the trail from Skaguay beach is strewn with the carcasses of 600 horses. Eleven saloons and three dance halls are doing business there, but Warner says there is no trouble, there being no fighting or thieving.

At Dyea the people are still moving slowly forward, though greatly impeded by mud and rain. With the exception of two days, rain has fallen continuously for three weeks. Collector of Customs Ivy is doing a rushing business in the confiscation of whisky. He has thirty Inspectors on the beach, and but little stuff gets through.

Frank Caln, a Canadian, was caught in a sloop a few days ago with an eight-thousand-dollar stock of whisky. The stock was seized and Caln was sent to Juneau Jail. Whisky sells at $36 per gallon at Lake Linderman.

The Thorp party started across from Mission to the Yukon Valley a few days ago with eighty head of cattle. They expect to make the drive in thirty-five days.

The only genuine Hunyadi Water

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Prescribed and approved for 34 years by all the medical authorities, for CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, HEMORRHOIDS, as well as for all kindred ailments resulting from indiscretion in diet.

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*

Speedy, sure, gentle—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*

Andreas Saxlehner.

OVERLAND TITLES IN JUNEAU.

Important Decision of Judge Delane of the United States Court.

SEATTLE, Sept. 12.—The overland titles matter in Juneau, Alaska, has at last been settled by a decision of Judge Delane of the United States Court at Juneau. The possessory rights of squatters who have improved their holdings are held to be good against invasions. The titles given by the original locators are by the decision rendered valid, even though the holder shall be absent from the premises.

The case at issue involves valuable property of O. H. Adsit, who had a deed from the original locator of property in the business portion of the town. During his absence it was invaded by another. Adsit began suit in the United States Court for ejectment. The case was tried last December, and the Court has just rendered a decision in favor of Adsit. A deed from the locator made while the premises had improvements, though not occupied, was not held to convey a good title.

SALE OF THE ORTIZ MINE GRANT.

New York and London Syndicate Buy the New Mexico Property.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 12.—The Chaffee estate of Denver, L. M. Lawson of New York, Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia, and R. C. Kerns of St. Louis, owners of the Ortiz mine grant in South Santa Fé County, have sold the property to a New York and London mining syndicate for $1,500,000.

The property consists of 60,000 acres, which includes much of the best gold producing territory in New Mexico and is in the hands of the New Mexico Mining Company, of which the above are the principal stockholders.

Fish Commissioner of Alaska Dead.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 12.—Chief of Police Lloyd received a telegram announcing the death at Juneau of J. C. Boatman, formerly private secretary to Congressman Hillborn and recently appointed Fish Commissioner of Alaska. He was a native of Ohio and forty-six years old.

CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Brig. Gen. Mendez Capote Elected Chief Executive of the Revolutionary Government.

News has been received in this city of the election of Brig. Gen. Mendez Capote to the Presidency of the Republic of Cuba. The election takes place every two years. The most prominent candidates for the office were Gen. Bartolomi Masso, Vice President of the republic; Dr. Ensebio Hernandez, Gen. Salvador Cisneros, who is now President, and Brig. Gen. Mendez Capote.

President Cisneros was President of Cuba during the insurrection of 1868-78, and his vigorous support of the present insurrection made him again President in 1895. At the late election he was still a candidate, but his age and failing energy gave him small chance for re-election. The chances laid between Gen. Masso and Gen. Capote, who were, therefore, the most prominent candidates. Both have done gallant service in the war, and either was looked upon as a good man for the office.

Brig. Gen. Mendez Capote was born in Cardenas in 1863, and spent his youth there. He is a graduate of the University of Havana, and before the Cuban war broke out he was one of the most distinguished lawyers on the Island. He was for many years Professor of Law in Havana University.

He gave up his law practice in December, 1895, to join the insurgents near Cardenas, under the leadership of Gen. Maximo Gomez, and was in the company that made the attack on Havana at that time. Soon after he was made civil Governor of Matanzas and later of Las Villas, both of which positions he has held up to the present time. His brother is a prominent doctor of Havana.

The Cubans in this city are very much gratified over the election of Gen. Capote. "His election," said a prominent Cuban yesterday, "is one of the most important events which has taken place in Cuba in some time. He is a man of great ability, and will carry on with redoubled energy the war against Spain. President Cisneros was rapidly getting too old to deal with the questions which constantly arise, but Gen. Capote, being a young man, will bring the war to an end, I expect, within a year."

TROUBLE ON A FERRYBOAT.

Two Men Who Had Been Annoying Chinamen Arrested.

David Goldstein of 22 Monroe Street and Paul Rosenthal of 34 First Street created a disturbance last night on the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Chicago, on her 9.45 trip to this city, by annoying several Chinamen who were seated in the ladies' cabin.

The deckhands interfered when the two men set upon them and a general fight ensued.

When the boat reached the foot of Cortlandt Street Policeman Kehoe was called upon to eject the disturbers.

The men attempted to break away, and resisted arrest, but they were both captured by the policeman and locked up in the Church Street Station, charged with disorderly conduct.

MRS. FREDA GOLDSTEIN HELD.

Charged with Being Implicated in the Death of Samuel Levine.

Mrs. Freda Goldstein of 82 Chrystie Street was held without bail in the Essex Market Court yesterday charged with being concerned in the death of Samuel Levine of the same address, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Saturday after a fight with Mrs. Goldstein and her husband.

Levine, who kept a coal and wood cellar in the Chrystie Street house, called upon Mrs. Goldstein Thursday to collect 70 cents which she owed him. Her refusal to pay the money led to a fight, in which the woman's husband took part. Levine was badly beaten before neighbors ran in and rescued him. Levine wanted the Goldsteins arrested, but because he bore no marks of violence the police refused to interfere.

The same night a physician was called to attend Levine, who had became unconscious. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he died two days later. Mrs. Goldstein was at once arrested, but her husband has so far evaded the police. An autopsy will be made on the body of Levine to ascertain the cause of his death.

Got Off a Car the Wrong Way.

Joseph Sultscuck of 427 Noll Street, Long Island City, left a trolley car at the corner of Jackson Avenue and Eighth Street, Long Island City, early yesterday morning by raising the rail and stepping down on the wrong side. He was hit by a car going in the opposite direction. His left arm and leg were broken and his scalp torn. He is in St. John's Hospital.

Found Starving in the Streets.

A man as yet unidentified was found lying on the sidewalk in front of 49 Laight Street early yesterday morning too weak from starvation to arise or to talk. He was taken first to the Hudson Street Hospital, but was afterward removed to Bellevue. He appears to be slightly demented.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.

12:30 A. M.—1,501 Third Avenue, Vanbrink's auction house; damage, $5.

2:40 A. M.—256 West One Hundredth Street, D. S. Richardson; damage, $5.

9:35 A. M.—282 East Houston Street, Pauline Repkin; damage, $100.

12:50 P. M.—109 East Fourth Street, John Epples; damage, $25.

2:30 P. M.—118 Broad Street, John Carley; damage, $100.

3:30 P. M.—467 West Fifty-seventh Street, unoccupied; damage slight.

7 P. M.—College Street, near Johns Avenue, Catherine Talligrino; no damage.

8:40 P. M.—1,238 Broadway, W. G. Leland; damage, $8.

9:20 P. M.—18 Sixth Avenue, Robert Parks; damage, $500.

MORE YELLOW FEVER CASES

New Orleans Board of Health Officially Declares Six Persons Stricken with the Malady.

NO DEATHS HAVE RESULTED

Of the Twelve Cases Regarded as Suspicious, Six Have Entirely Recovered, Four Are Convalescing, and Two Are Critically Ill.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—Shortly before noon to-day the Board of Health officially declared six of the suspicious cases of fever on St. Claude Street to be yellow fever. Shortly afterward the board announced another case of yellow fever at Miro and Esplanade Streets, also in the lower part of the city, but a mile or more away from the infected square.

The announcement of the first six cases as yellow fever was not unexpected, although it was hoped from the delay on the part of the experts that these cases were simply malarial troubles. No general alarm has resulted here, although the news rapidly spread through the city. The author ties do not believe that the situation is worse than it was four or five days ago, and they are still confident of their ability to successfully quarantine the infected districts.

The official bulletin of the board of experts declaring the St. Claude Street cases to be yellow fever was received by President Olliphant shortly before noon. Dr. Olphant immediately sent for members of the press and gave out the report, which was signed by Drs. Lemmonier, Touatre, Bickham, Petit, and Parham of the board of experts, and Dr. Devron, the attending physician. The report was as follows:

"We, the undersigned physicians, who from time to time have examined the twelve cases of fever in St. Claude Street, between Clouet and Louisa, find six to be yellow fever, four of whom are convalescent. There are no other cases."

Of the original twelve cases which had originated from a case that had come from Ocean Springs, six were announced this afternoon to be practically well, up and walking about their homes, four more are convalescent, and two were declared to be critically ill, one having suffered a relapse since yesterday.

Among the suspicious cases reported yesterday was that of a boy named Roy, living at Miro and Esplanade Streets. Drs. Lemmonier, Touatre, and Matas were sent to make a careful observation of the case. This afternoon they pronounced it to be unquestionably yellow fever, apparently originating in Scranton, Miss., or in the vicinity of that town.

As soon as the report was received the Board of Health took charge of the house, quarantined the inmates, placed guards so that no one might come within close proximity to the premises, and set to work thoroughly to disinfect the neighborhood. A brother of the patient, who had left the premises some time before the official announcement, was given a permit to return, but orders were issued that under no circumstances to let him or any member of the household to again leave the premises.

President Olliphant's Statement.

President Olliphant said this afternoon: "Of course I have made this announcement of the existence of seven cases of yellow fever in New Orleans with sincere regret, but there was no alternative left under my pledge to keep faith with the public here and elsewhere. I do not think, however, there is occasion here for serious alarm unless conditions shall grow materially worse. We shall have to await developments.

"An earlier announcement of the diagnosis of the St. Claude Street cases was not possible. The Board of Experts, which is composed of able and experienced physicians, had made repeated visits to these patients, but they insisted that they should be allowed their own time within which to make a complete diagnosis. They desired to be perfectly sure before pronouncing the sickness to be yellow fever. They reached a conclusion as soon as was practicable, and four days ago they warned the country that all of the twelve cases were suspicious.

"Personally, I am unable to say whether or not these cases are of a mild or severe type. The absence of mortality would seem to indicate that they are of the former class. That there has been no spread would seem to strengthen that view. I have no reason to doubt, however, that the complete sanitation of the neighborhood instituted by the board, and the rigid quarantine enforced, has gone a long way toward restricting the disease to the St. Claude Street square, in which the cases originated, and I take hope from this fact that we shall still be able to confine the fever within its present limits. The situation is certainly no worse now than it was four or five days ago.

"With respect to the Miro and Esplanade Street case, we are applying the same methods of sanitation and quarantine as in the St. Claude Street cases. That these methods were attended with excellent results may be seen from the fact that no new cases have appeared in either neighborhood.

"We have now had a total of eight cases and one death, the origin of all of which may be traced to the infected towns on the Mississippi coast. They may all be classed as importations.

"I see no occasion for any panic in New Orleans. The general health of the city is good, and it is rapidly being put in fine sanitary condition. There is no present apprehension of an epidemic, and I have reason to hope that we shall continue to be masters of the situation.

Many Suspicious Cases,

A number of additional suspicious cases were again reported to the Board of Health to-day. In each instance, physicians were at once dispatched to investigate. Their reports have been that the suspicions were groundless. The force of physicians attached to the Board of Health has been largely increased, and the board is in communication with every section of the city.

Acting Mayor Britton and the members of the Conference Committee met the Board of Health to-day and discussed the question of sanitation. It was reported that arrangements had been made with the water works company and with the large plants on the river front to furnish an ample supply of water. Many of the gutters were being flushed to-day, and it was said that practically every one in the city would have running water in it to-morrow.

A heavy rainstorm visited New Orleans this morning, and assisted in cleaning the streets. Commissioner of Public Works McGary said he would add materially to his force to-morrow, and that in a few days the city would be in a cleaner condition than it has been for years. Assurances were given that the money required would be forthcoming to do all the work contemplated.

Soon after President Olliphant got the report of the experts, he wired Gov. Foster, who had requested to be kept fully informed as to the situation, and who is co-operating with the board. He also notified the railroad companies and others who had a special interest in the situation. The news was generally spread through Louisiana and the Southern States, and it is probable that most of the towns that have not quarantined New Orleans will now do so.

The situation in this respect, however, will not be much aggravated, for the city has already been secluded for several days. Dr. Olliphant said this afternoon that dispatches were being prepared to be sent to the various Boards of Health of the country officially acquainting them with the situation.

Injury to Business.

Acting Mayor Britton had been on duty throughout the day. He fears some business injury of a temporary nature will result from the announcement of the existence of the seven cases, but he does not think that the harm will be permanent, or that anything has happened to justify an exodus from the city.

Dr. Lehman, who has been at Ocean Springs for several days, and is a yellow fever expert, has returned. He participated with the medical experts on the coast in the diagnosis of several cases of fever there.

Dr. Lehman came direct from Ocean Springs here, having, however, to undergo a thorough fumigation of his clothes and effects.

As there has since been considerable inquiry as to the right of a physician to come from an infected district without detention, when the lay public is excluded, Secretary Patton of the Board of Health was asked for a statement. He said:

"It is the invariable rule in yellow fever epidemics to give the widest possible latitude to physicians traveling. They are presumed to understand thoroughly the scientific means usually employed to destroy germs about their persons, in their clothes, and among their effects.

"Generally they are successful in accomplishing this. Hence physicians rarely carry the infection from one point to another. But aside from this, somebody with scientific knowledge must attend to the sick, and if we are going to isolate the physicians simply because they have been in infected towns or in contact with yellow fever patients, we might just as well sit down, fold our hands, and let the plague have full swing."

EXCITEMENT AT JACKSON, MISS.

Report that S. S. Champion Died of the Fever Is Denied.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 12.—Excitement over yellow fever has again been renewed here. This morning numerous cases of dengue were reported about Edwards. It was previously reported that yellow fever existed at Edwards, and that S. S. Champion had died of the scourge after having visited his family just returned from Ocean Springs. This report afterward was denied by the Edwards authorities.

An order was promulgated to-day that all trains from the infected district be forced to pass through the city without stopping, and that quarantine be enforced with all possible rigor. Dr. Purnell, a yellow fever expert, has left Vicksburg for Edwards to investigate the cases of fever there and then go to Pelahatchie, twenty-five miles east of here, to inquire into a case there.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Senator W. B. Allison of Iowa, Washington.

BUCKINGHAM.—Ex-Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, Pelham; Prof. W. W. Fay, Annapolis Naval Academy.

CAMBRIDGE.—Stuart Wyeth, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Senor Joaquin Barnardo Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, and Senor G. Herrero, Secretary of Legation, Washington.

GILSEY.—Ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg, Texas.

GRAND.—Lieut. W. A. Raibourn, Fourth Infantry, United States Army; Dr. D. H. Morgan, United States steamship Cincinnati.

HOLLAND—Theodore Cuyler Patterson, Philadelphia; Col. C. E. Burke, Gov. Bushnell's staff, Ohio; Attorney E. D. Kenna, counsel St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—Carlos E. Rohl, Consul General from the Argentine Republic, Washington; Baron de Bruggen, Belgium.

MANHATTAN.—Louis W. Pratt, Collector Internal Revenue, Albany.

WALDORF.—Gen. R. Gallardo, Mexico; Dr. W. S. Squire, London.

WINDSOR.—W. B. Howell, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baer & Brother, Middletown, Conn.; S. Baer, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Bear, S., Jr., Wilmington, Del., dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough
Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; C. E. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods; 108 Worth Street.
Cassell, M., & Sister, Albany, Ga.; M. Cassell, millinery; Colonnade Hotel.
Cohen, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Cohen, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. Gross, laces and embroideries, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Fourquerean-Price Company, Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Fourquerean, dry goods, notions, and fancy goods; R. S. Gray, notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Friedman Brothers, Rockhill, S. C.; A. Friedman, dry goods; S. Friedman, notions; Grand Hotel.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. G. Hamburger, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.
Howland, The, Gow Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves, laces, and parasols, 552 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Kirschbaum, woolens; Hoffman House.
Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. E. Knudson, millinery; 96 Spring Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. Fay, notions, furnishing goods, and umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.
Lazard Company, New Orleans, La.; J. C. Lazard, clothing; 238 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Folz, prints and ginghams; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Liscomb, N. D., & Sons, Worcester, Mass.; A. G. Liscomb, hats; Hotel Imperial.
Meyers, Julius, & Sons, Richmond, Va.; A. H. Meyers, ladies' and infants' wear; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Marsh Brothers, Pierce & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Marsh, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Moncrief & Francis, Troy, N. Y.; R. F. Moncrief, drugs and toilet articles; Sinclair House.
Mc. D., & Co., Orange, Va.; D. May, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Mitchell, W. H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. E. Kellog, millinery; 598 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Farley, dress goods; Hotel Albert.
Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Pfaelzer, woolens, 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Peters, N., Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. Peters, dry goods; N. Peters, Jr., notions; Hotel Albert.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Russell & Simcoe, Norfolk, Va.; W. T. Simcoe, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Redwine, L. A., Atlanta, Ga., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Reisman, M., Florence, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Metropole.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Stiles, H., Sons & Co., Warren, Ohio; H. I. Stiles, dry goods and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Strouss, Eisendroth & Dron, Chicago, Ill.; J. Eisendroth, pants; E. Strouss, shirts, 24 White Street; Hoffman House.
Silverman & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; G. Silverman, suspenders; Broadway Central Hotel.
Tedcastle, A. W., & Co., Rome, Ga.; A. W. Tedcastle, ribbons; Holland House.
Whitmyre, J. L., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. L. Whitmyre, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets, 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. C. Lang, dry goods; 335 Broadway.

Thought He Needed a Mud Bath.

John Mitchell of 608 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, who is slightly demented, walked into two feet of water and several feet of mud at Walnut Avenue and the East River yesterday afternoon, to take a swim. He said it was too cold to take off his clothes, so he went in clothes and all. Policeman Madden of the Alexander Avenue Station saw the man as he was up to his neck in the quagmire, and after an hour's work got him out. Both men were literally plastered with mud. Madden will have to have a new uniform, while Mitchell was sent to the Harlem Hospital. He will be transferred to the Bellevue pavilion and his sanity determined.

His Skull Fractured by Ice Tongs.

John McLaughlin of Union Hill was arrested last night and held to await the result of injuries received by Herman Feisting, fifteen years old, of Union Street, Union Hill. The boy was stealing a ride on an ice wagon driven by McLaughlin, and, it is alleged that the driver threw a pair of ice tongs at him. The tongs hit the boy on the back of the head, and it is thought his skull is fractured. He is in a critical condition.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Finest Flavor · Fairest Price

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:39	Sun sets...6:12	Moon rises...7:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:50	Gov. Isl'd...9:21	H. Gate...11:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:09	Gov. Isl'd...9:30	H. Gate...11:19

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Martinique, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.

Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Comanche, Chas. & Jack.		3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Origen, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenst'wn and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.

El Sol, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bism'ck, Plym'th, Cherb'rg, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise		12:00 M.
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.

Mongolian, Glasgow		8:00 A. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

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Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Isl'd, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown & Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Concho, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Cha'ston & Jack.		3:00 P. M.
La

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:20.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her?—8:15.
GARRICK—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At Gay Coney Island,—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:15.
HARLEM RIVER PARK—Canstatter Festival—Day and evening.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Change Alley—8:10.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Leah the Forsaken—8:15.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
STAR—Captain of the Nonsuch—8:15.
WALLACK'S—A Coat of Many Colors—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

HE DID HIS DUTY.

An officer of the law is justified in using just so much force as may be necessary to compel obedience to law, and no more. The only question that may properly be asked concerning the shooting of the riotous miners at Lattimer by Sheriff MARTIN'S deputies is whether any milder measures could have been employed that would effectually have prevented acts of violence. If nothing short of actually killing some of the mob would check its violence, then the killing was justified.

It appears that an excited and angry band of striking miners were about to begin an attack upon a mine in order to compel the men at work in it to join their ranks. The Sheriff and his deputies confronted them. Sheriff MARTIN read the riot act and ordered them to disperse. The men were too much infuriated to heed him. They were mostly Poles and Hungarians. They moved forward upon the Sheriff's party, resisting his attempts to perform his duty and actually assaulting him.

Here was a plain violation of the law, and, what is more important, an unmistakable purpose to resist and overcome the officers of the law. The lives of the Sheriff and his deputies were in danger, and the lives and property which they were called on to protect would have been left without protection if they had suffered themselves to be overcome.

The Sheriff had exhausted all peaceable means of controlling the mob. He must either use firearms or run away. Will it be contended by the sentimentalists who condemn him that he ought to have fled and left the rioters free to execute their lawless will? It was his plain and imperative duty to fire upon the mob. He did fire, and the mob dispersed. It is for such emergencies and for such uses that Sheriffs' posses and military organizations carry firearms. If it were the law that any mob that refused to obey the Sheriff's order to disperse should not be further interfered with, guns would not be supplied to the deputies.

The killing of so many men is lamentable, but they brought death upon themselves. Their fate will deter other strikers from similar acts of folly and violence. In this country law and public sentiment demand that order shall be preserved and life and property protected. Means are provided for the enforcement of this demand, and neither law nor public sentiment sets any limit to the employment of these means short of the full accomplishment of their purpose.

To talk of indicting Sheriff MARTIN for murder is an encouragement to crime and lawlessness.

A SOUTH CAROLINA RAINBOW.

It is a little early to be looking for indications as to what States will do in the campaign of 1900, but there are men so consistent that they cannot resist the temptation to forecast political events. The Tribune has recently been the vehicle to convey to its readers some opinions concerning past, present, and to-come politics and politicians in South Carolina that rather favor the development of an opinion that the State may in 1900 be promised by Gen. GROSVENOR to be in the column of States casting their Electoral votes for a Republican candidate to succeed President MCKINLEY.

The opinion of The Tribune's informant, who is ex-Judge T. J. MACKEY, is that "the drift toward protection," shown in the vote of five out of seven Congressional districts for MCLAURIN for Senator, "must inure to the benefit of the Republican Party." It is not suggested that the benefit is to be gained by the Republicans by becoming Tillmanites, but there is something queer in the assertion that as an incident of changes that are to be effected the negroes "must simply vote the ticket and not expect to furnish the leaders."

"We are to have in the old Palmetto Commonwealth," says the ex-Judge, "an intelligent and vigorous Republican Party, committed to protection and free coinage"! There would be some hesitation about accepting this as a Republican utterance if words could be made to mean something else. But there is no doubt about Mr. MACKEY'S meaning. The farmers, he says, are for free coinage. They desire to sell their crops at gold prices and pay their labor in silver—presumably at silver prices.

Judge MACKEY'S plot thickens as he goes on. In order to promote the absorption of the Democrats by the Republicans in South Carolina, or possibly the other thing, "nothing ought to be done to offend the men who are disposed to go with us." MCLAURIN is to be secured to vote in the Senate for Hawaiian annexation, and no Post Offices are to be given to negroes. Pitchforks, Protection, and a White Man's Government! Truly, this is a strange sort of Republicanism. To the early rainbow chaser, who bears in mind TILLMAN'S motto: "If there is any of this tariff stealing going on, I want my State to get its share of the plunder," ex-Judge MACKEY'S opinion may not seem to be merely a dream of victory to be won, but an assurance of political revolution practically accomplished.

THEY WON'T BURN THE RIVER.

Great causes never fail to enlist the zeal and devotion of great men. The struggle for American independence and that for the abolition of slavery are examples.

The cause of silver free coinage and of Bryanism in the City of New York in the approaching Mayoralty contest is in the hands of these leaders:

HENRY NICHOLS, A. OAKEY HALL, ROBERT GRIFFITHS, MIRABEAU L. TOWNS, Dr. P. J. MCKEOWN, FRANCIS M. BIXBY, ALFRED B. CRUIKSHANK, FRANKLIN M. DEVOE, JR., ROBERT J. MACFARLAND, DAVID LLOYD, CHARLES REILLY, JOHN J. CLANCY, EDWARD H. KERWIN, ANDREW J. CARSON, M. A. RICE, EZRA A. TUTTLE, Dr. DIO DE KREMIN, JOHN HOSEY, HENRY A. GOULDEN, JOHN PINE, PETER PADIAN, JOHN A. CONNOLLY, ALFRED J. WOLF, JULIUS BERNSTEIN, and ROBERT STEWART.

This is the committee of the "United Democracy" appointed to make arrangements for the conventions of the silverites. They repudiate Tammany as un-Democratic because of its intention to ignore National issues in the campaign, and will put up candidates of their own on a 16-to-1 platform.

An attentive study of this list with a view to determine the influence and capacities of the gentlemen whose names appear upon it impels us irresistibly to the conclusion that if the North River is never burned up until the United Democracy sets it on fire, it is still a safe insurable risk, with no likelihood of any increase in rates before election.

A CABINET CONSULTATION DESIRABLE.

Occasional reports from Washington concerning appointments, promotions, reinstatements, and dismissals have made it apparent that the heads of Government departments have regarded the civil service law in the letter with greater respect since the enunciation by the President of his rule against dismissals from the classified service without charges and opportunity for defense by the subject of a discharge. But they have also shown that there is enough difference in the manner of administration in the departments to make it desirable, in the interest of consistency, and, what is of greater importance, of good government, that the President and his Cabinet should lose no time in agreeing that certain things shall be done as if the Administration had a settled, wise policy.

There seems to be no doubt whatever that the President issued his order against summary dismissals—including, presumably, summary reductions, and transfers involving loss of standing and compensation—particularly for the purpose of checking the headlong zeal of the Public Printer in dismissing employés supposed to be Democrats in politics, whether competent or incompetent printers. The statistics of the changes since Mr. PALMER took charge of the office of Public Printer convinced the President and convicted the Public Printer. As the office is one in which the aim should be simply to secure the best results possible from the persons employed, it is quite immaterial whether the compositors, pressmen, binders, and other artisans be Republicans or Democrats; and it is unnecessary to assert that neither the Government Printing Office nor any other printing office can be made more efficient by continuous shifting of employés.

Having convinced the Public Printer that there would be no further partisan combing of the force under him, the President ought to be assured by his Cabinet officers that in other branches of the service the President's fidelity to the law is made a pattern for his Cabinet family. It is conceivable that each of his Secretaries is giving him loyal support in this matter, but there are disquieting rumors that suggest the possibility that some of them do not quite understand the President's policy, or that they have been imposed upon by those who do not agree with the President and are determined to overrule his policy and eventually to reverse it.

In the Department of Agriculture, it is understood, there have been many changes that indicate a determination on the part of Secretary WILSON, who does not quite like the civil service law, to get rid of all employés not of his own party, and even to drop old Republican employés for new ones with claims for recognition established by more recent services to the Republican Party. Possibly without the knowledge of Secretary BLISS, although we are afraid not, some reinstatements in the Interior Department have been made, we are credibly informed, that were not only objected to as unwise, but were protested against as positively detrimental to the service, and were made in spite of protest. And in the War Department, where the service has been steadily improved with reductions of force made possible by improved business methods, Secretary ALGER has been prevailed upon to make reinstatements that would be discredited by examination of the records of the persons reinstated, and that are bound to be injurious rather than beneficial to the discipline and efficiency of the service.

Secretary GAGE appears to be more nearly in touch with the President, in his administration of the civil service law, than some of his associates in the Cabinet of Mr. MCKINLEY. While there is reason to believe that other Cabinet officers would, if they could find the way through the law, reinstate clerks who have been dismissed as mischiefmakers, conspirators to destroy discipline and subvert the authority of their superiors, contrivers of ways to delay and prolong work, instead of expediting it, Secretary GAGE is pursuing a different course. The old discharged mischiefmakers will not be allowed to return, even if very active political workers, and malcontents—whether Republicans or Democrats—who have hitherto escaped dismissal are menaced with removal. He will make no reinstatements of the infirm, the physically incompetent, or the generally inefficient on sympathetic or political grounds.

The President may increase respect for his Administration and help the cause of good government by gentle admonition to his Cabinet officers, who have afforded some ground of complaint that there are persons in the Administration who are provoking an opinion of the President that must be very annoying to that honest and sincere man.

DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED.

Our neighbor The Sun lifts its voice in devout thanksgiving at the delivery of the Republican organization from besetting temptations and great peril:

"The danger to the Republican Party from the Citizens' Union movement was in the temptation to a fatal compromise of principle, which it offered to the Republican leaders. That danger was great last month when the Republican organization invited the representatives of the various elements of the opposition to Tammany and Bryanism to join with it in a conference to secure their unity. The peril was happily averted, however, by the refusal of the Low agents to enter into the harmonizing discussions, for the Republican Party could not have come to any agreement with them without effacing itself by becoming a mere appendage of the Low movement and betraying the cause of which now it is the sole champion in politics. There was no common ground on which it was possible for the Citizens' Union and the Republican Party to meet in agreement. They are radically and diametrically opposed to each other, and they could not get together unless one swallowed the other outright."

This has at least the merit of frankness. It appears that the Republican organization put itself in harm's way by inviting the Citizens' Union to a conference. It was saved by "the Low agents," and they were roundly abused for doing it, even by The Sun.

It also appears that "there was no common ground on which it was possible for the Citizens' Union and the Republican Party to meet in agreement," and that "they are radically and diametrically opposed to each other." That is gospel truth. We have from the beginning insisted that the two concerns were incompatible. The Citizens' Union wants pure, honest, efficient government, administered, not for the benefit of a party, but for the public benefit exclusively. Mr. PLATT'S organization wants government by Republicans for Republicans. It wants power and spoils in order that it may strengthen itself to grasp and hold more power and spoils.

Yes, the Platt machine is "diametrically opposed" to the Citizens' Union. They cannot get together unless one swallows the other outright. The brutal candor of The Sun's admission compels our admiration.

THE GOLF "CRAZE."

There is a great deal of foolish talk about the excellent game of golf. Some of it emanates from devotees of the sport, who declare that it is the finest known to mortal man, and some of it reechoes from the voices of those who have walked around in the broiling sun looking at others play, but who have never themselves indulged in the pastime. These people, who resemble the estimable anti-Wagnerites, are fond of saying "This thing is just a craze. Nine-tenths of the golfers do not really like it. They play just because it is the fashion of the hour." It may be remembered that talk of this kind filled the air in the early days of bicycling, and that, nevertheless, the love for that sport is growing, instead of diminishing, and that people who own horses and carriages seriously fear the passage of legislation to drive them off the public highways so that the wheelmen may really own the earth.

It is, of course, indisputable that golfing will never be as generally practiced as wheeling, simply because not so many persons can get the chance to practice it. But there can be no doubt that the popularity of the game is substantial. One of the most potent causes of the popularity is that the game does not require any special physical qualifications. Strength has less to do with the length of a drive than skill. The burliest hammer thrower that ever broke a record may be beaten by a sixteen-year-old boy. A young man has no advantage over an old one, provided the latter's sight is unimpaired. Women can play golf and play it well. It does not impose any tax upon their systems, but provides them with a simple, healthful, open-air exercise. The problems offered for solution by the skill of the player are sufficiently numerous and interesting, without being so difficult as to develop a special class of experts who greatly overmatch the merely good players. The game is played among pleasant surroundings, and it takes only two persons to make a match.

All these considerations have due weight with lovers of the sport, and they will surely prove to be sufficient to maintain its general popularity, though without doubt the "smart set" will drop golf in a season or two, just as it drops nearly everything else which it cannot enjoy exclusively. One of the interesting things about golf is its fascination for athletes who have outlived the years in which they shone on the track or the ball field. In golf these men find employment for their old readiness of hand or eye without any of the nervous strain of their earlier sports. Mr. TOLER cannot play football or practice pole vaulting any more, but he can run up very small scores at golf. WYLLYS TERRY, TRACY HARRIS, and a goodly number of other old-time college athletes, who used to call forth the acclamations of admiring thousands as they rolled, in Yale blue or Princeton orange, in the enduring mud of the Polo Grounds, are now enjoying themselves playing golf and riding home on their wheels. Even baseball players of twenty years ago, like HERBERT LEEDS, once a famous Harvard short stop, are once more heard of in the world of sports as golf players. And who will say that such sports do not make the world a better place to live in? Surely no one who has tramped after the little white ball across the springy turf, with the scent of the clover blossoms filling the air, and the proud consciousness of a "bogey" score equally filling the immortal soul.

A ROYAL HUNTER.

Before going, the other day, to call on Emperor WILLIAM, the King of Italy endeavored to accumulate a stock of strength and patience by devoting a few days to his favorite pastime, the slaughter of mountain goats and chamois. The correspondents who attended him, or, at least, those who send dispatches to the London papers, describe this as "a hunting trip," but it is hard for untutored republicans to see even the first principles of a hunt in the achievements of royal sportsmen. They have the joys of killing, to be sure, but none of those usually included under the term "pleasures of the chase."

In this particular instance HUMBERT spent his preparatory holiday in the valley of the Cogue. This is in the Aosta region of the Alps, 10,000 feet above sea level, and is the only portion of Italy where the native tongue is French, and where all business, Government and private, is conducted in that language. It is the first time since the death of his father, VICTOR EMMANUEL, that King HUMBERT has been in the valley, which, together with those of Chemporcher and Valcavaranche, constitute the special hunting grounds reserved for the King in the region called grand paradis, the only one in the Alps in which the wild goat and the chamois still exist. These two species of game would long since have been extinct had VICTOR EMMANUEL not stopped their destruction by "preserving" the district for the benefit of the royal house.

HUMBERT and his friends posted themselves in convenient position on the mountain side, and numerous peasants proceeded to drive the game within range of the royal guns. Thirteen wild goats were retired from mundane activities by the King and his guests, while the bag of chamois amounted to sixty-nine, of which HUMBERT killed forty-nine with his own hand. Anybody who has ever read about the habits and agility of chamois can judge at to just how much "hunting" the King must have done and how much real sport he had. However, he wore dark corduroy knee breeches, very long boots coming above the knee, and without heels; a white wool coat, that he might not be conspicuous in the snow, and a white alpine hat decorated with a long eagle's feather. The costume, at least, was sportsmanlike, as will be instantly recognized by every one who ever saw a comic opera.

Speaker REED contributes to The World an article three columns long on the return of prosperity without anywhere mentioning the Dingley tariff or making the slightest reference to it. President MCKINLEY, more loyally mindful of the principles of his party, said a few days ago that while the wheat crop might have helped things out West, nobody could deny that it was the new tariff that had put the East on its feet. There is not so much humbug about REED as there is about some other members of his party.

The announcement that Gov. BLACK has made a requisition on the National Government for 16,000 Springfield rifles with which to arm the State militia will be a welcome one to National Guardsmen. The rifles now in use were excellent in their time, but they have outlived their usefulness and must give way to better weapons. The General Government should push the business of arming the National Guard throughout the country with Springfield rifles, or at any rate with a uniform type. In case of a war in which the volunteer organizations would have to be called into active service, the gravest difficulties would be found in the matter of ammunition supply, unless all the troops were armed with the same kind of rifle. The naval militia, on the other hand, ought to be armed with rifles of the kind used in the navy, as that is the branch of the service which the amateur men-of-war's men would join in time of war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Railway accidents that result from imperfections in rolling stock or roadbed cannot be entirely prevented by the exercise of care and skill, but when a head-on collision takes place on any line it is clear proof that one or more persons have been guilty of criminal negligence and ought to be punished. The persons responsible may be the Directors or Managers, in that they have neglected to adopt one of the several systems of signaling by which such disasters can be avoided; it may be that an engineer, conductor, telegrapher, or other employe has failed to do his duty; but by some one, whose identity can be easily discovered, an unpardonable blunder has been committed. Too often, in America, this fact is forgotten in the presence of catastrophes like those in Kansas and Colorado, and appreciation of their horror prevents realization of their atrocity. This is unfortunate, for otherwise there would be very nearly no collisions.

—As bearing on the probable fate of the cataract at Niagara, The Electrical World makes an estimate of what the Falls, if utilized, could earn, or, in other words, of what the failure to utilize them costs. "Assuming," it says, "the total power of Niagara to be 5,000,000 horse power, and putting the value of this at the low figure of $10 per horse power a year, the annual waste amounts to the enormous total of $50,000,000—enough to pay interest on $1,000,000,000." The whole question, according to The Electrical World, is whether the cataract, as a spectacle, is worth this sum, and whether its energies should not be employed usefully in manufactures, adding to the general supply of wealth, and in this way enhancing the opportunities and bettering the condition of all the people of this country and Canada. Our technical contemporary intimates that the people "in whose natures the aesthetic predominates" are not the only class capable of feeling: "It is as painful in its way to the engineer to see the sad waste of several millions of horse power at Niagara as it is to the purely sentimental person to contemplate the destruction of the Falls for utilitarian purposes. It should be borne in mind, however, by those who look forward with regret to the day when there will be no more cataract, if such a day shall ever come, that the industrial developments which in that case will take its place will be even more beautiful. There is an element of beauty and majesty in the thunderous rush of vast volumes of water over the precipice at Niagara, but it is the beauty of waste and destruction. The orderly activity of the mighty machinery which would be actuated by the great water power, and the harnessing of the elemental forces of nature in the service of mankind, would furnish a spectacle of even more impressive grandeur than that now displayed by the uncontrolled cataract." All of which strikingly illustrates the truth of the assertion that tastes differ.

—A tenement house row, ending, after a free exchange of bad names and unsightly bruises, in a compulsory visit to the Police Court by all the participants, is not, as a general rule, calculated to edify, and still less to rejoice the student of sociology. From Eldridge Street, however, a row of this kind is reported that can do both, not because the epithets employed were unusually refined, or because the injuries inflicted were comparatively slight, but because the trouble arose over a bathtub, and the fight was to determine which of two families should use it first. Here, surely, is evidence of progress, and of progress upward. It is just possible, of course, that if there had been two bathtubs, there would have been no particular eagerness to use either of them, but to emphasize that possibility is needless. It is better to acclaim the value now put on this utensil by east siders, and to congratulate Civilization on her steady march through the city.

PERSONALS.

—That eminent Brooklynite, Mr. WILLIS, exults because, as he says, "the whole State administration, from the Governor down, is with us." The phrase "from the Governor down" furnishes much subject for reflection, and more than a little for mathematicians to figure on. How far down, for instance, from the Governor would one have to go in order to reach political depths rarely explored, and what sort of an administration would it be in which the reckoning was upward, not downward, from persons holding opinions like those of our present Governor on the civil service and several related matters? Possibly, Mr. WILLIS is mistaken in supposing that "from the Governor down" includes the entire State administration. The chances are that many members of it will object to that system of gradation.

—Others than "Old Reader," whose letter appeared in THE TIMES on Saturday, may possibly have felt what he expressed—irritation at the amount of space which papers, not in what he called "the yellow circle," give to the comings and goings, the doings and sayings, of one RICHARD CROKER. The feeling is not difficult to understand, but it is misdirected, and acceptance of "Old Reader's" advice to ignore the object of his dislike would not be judicious. Here are some reasons why: It is to be presumed that our correspondent has no personal acquaintance with Mr. CROKER, and has never had even indirect dealings with him. It is also to be presumed that our correspondent does not seek or obtain information about the events and influences of the day from papers dyed, or even tinted, with the color to which he objects. How, then, would "Old Reader" have acquired his apparently accurate and certainly valuable knowledge on this subject, his right to say "such as CROKER," if the custom he criticises had not been followed? In the next place, to ignore Mr. CROKER would not injure that statesman's interests or decrease his power. He is not, like some other notable persons, a product of newspaper attention. He has flourished to a considerable degree in spite of that attention, not because of it; his modesty and his caution—traits both admirable and amusing—are its direct results. "Old Reader" would probably be surprised if Mr. CROKER frankly discussed with him the articles which "Old Reader" finds so irritating, for that quality is much more apparent to the subject of them than to their critic, and even more than the latter does the former wish that the respectable papers—and the disrespectable ones as well, though that doesn't make so much difference—would let him alone.

By the capture of Las Tunas the Cubans will probably hurt Gen. WEYLER more than they help themselves, for the town is no better for their purposes than scores of inland positions already in their possession, and it is quite certain that they will make no very desperate efforts to hold it. To Gen. WEYLER, however, the loss of the place, even though it be but temporary, is most inopportune. He will be forced to do a lot of explaining at a time when his continuance in command is more dependent than ever before on his ability to make a plausible showing of energy and competency. His mainstay in the past was the claim that he could whip the rebels if he could only catch them. When his foes assault and capture well fortified towns, the Home Government is likely to acquire doubts as to the difficulty of discovering their whereabouts.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Mary Ann Lee Memorial Association is to hold a bazaar in Alexandria, Va., shortly, to raise money for the fund to erect in that town a monument to the mother of Gen. Robert E. Lee, whose name the society bears.

* * *

Gov. F. M. Drake of Iowa has returned to his home in Centreville somewhat improved in health after a three weeks' sojourn at Excelsior Springs. His condition was thought to be desperate, and his change for the better has somewhat encouraged his friends.

* * *

The Rhode Island law protecting scallops was "off" on the 1st inst., and a swarm of fishing boats filled Greenwich Bay in the early morning. Twenty-five bushels is the limit permitted by the law for one man and boat to take from the bay in one day.

* * *

The New Hampshire Veterans' Association chose Col. Jeremiah D. Drew, now of Lawrence, Mass., as its President. He was the first man mustered in as a private in the Granite State at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. The date was April 17, 1861.

* * *

"It was Mark Twain, wasn't it?" doubtingly asks The Richmond (Va.) Religious Herald, "whose patriotism was so intense that he was willing that all his wife's relations should go into the army." No, it wasn't Mark Twain. Artemus Ward was that free-handed patriot.

* * *

A walnut tree in Letcher County, Ky., which has been sold for $400, is nearly sixteen feet in circumference and runs up ninety feet to the first limb. It will cost over $1,000 to get the wood to the nearest railroad, but it is expected that $15,000 worth of furniture will be made from it.

* * *

Only four of the twelve corner lots on Tremont Street, Boston, between Scollay Square and Boylston Street, have changed owners in forty years. One of the four was sold a few days ago for a price stated as more than $150,000 and less than $200,000. Its assessed valuation is $122,000. It had been owned by the Lowell family since 1811.

* * *

Members of the Whyte family residing in Brookline, Mass., have in their possession a copy of the Bible which in 1736 was presented to an ancestress, a sister-in-law of Gov. Christopher Gore, and which has an inscription on a fly leaf saying that it was given as a reward for "having read the Bible through twice before she was five years old."

ADVICE TO HUSBANDS.

A Reply by a Lady to Lady Burton's Advice to Wives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lady Burton's advice to wives has been extensively copied into the New York papers from The Boston Transcript, and while much of it is excellent, the savor of English subserviency to one's lord and master is painfully evident. The following suggestions to American husbands may, I hope, somewhat mitigate the impression made upon their minds, for the writer has seen something of domestic life in Lady Burton's class in England, and observed that the husbands were more bored than charmed by the submissive homage of their wives.

It is disposition, rather than character, which counts in married life. A man may have all the virtues in the calendar, yet be a most disagreeable creature to live with, while another having a predilection for things "naughty but nice," may yet be so altogether sweet-tempered and delightful that his wife cannot help but adore him. In the first place, a man must remember that when his wife loses her belief in her power to charm she ceases to be charming. As long as she is told that she is a pretty woman she will endeavor to appear so. If he praises her affability, tact, and sweetness she will try to conceal the opposite. No fault was ever cured by faultfinding. On the contrary, appreciation of her virtues will stimulate her to conceal her faults. To please is a woman's metier, and if her husband is only a critic she soon loses her chief incentive.

Allow her also a respectful amount of admiration from other men, and let her see that you also take pride and pleasure in that admiration. To receive it is a woman's prerogative, and if she is permitted to receive it frankly and naturally, the exaggerated sweetness of "forbidden fruit" will not tempt her. Many a woman gets into mischief simply because her husband has become too indifferent or lazy to admire her pretty gowns and personal charms, so she finds appreciation elsewhere, and, if he jealously objects, she may then purloin it "under the rose."

On the other hand, if your wife has become fat, forty, and commonplace, don't blame her for it. She has not become so to spite you, nor does she, in all probability, enjoy it more than you do. Never allow your mind for an instant to make disloyal comparisons between her and other women, or tell her how she has changed from the golden-haired angel of her twenties. You may be sure she realizes it bitterly enough herself.

If a friend says a pleasant thing about her, repeat it, but never listen to unkind criticisms of her—even from your mother. There never was a mother who thought her daughter-in-law half good enough for her son.

Politeness is the best lubricant for married life. During courtship, the man makes the best of himself in mind, manner, and dress, yet after marriage, when many illusions are necessarily lost, he needs these far more. The admiration of his wife is more necessary, yet more difficult to keep. Do not allow the lover to degenerate into the husband. A little expressed sympathy is often better than checks, and a box of flowers sent to the mother of your children will give more pleasure than to your fiancée. If you have good reason to scold, try not to be noisy about it. A woman prefers polite ill-temper. A loud voice or rough manner will try her more than a thousand bitter accusations made with civil suavity. And after you have scolded, and she bursts into tears, don't "bang" out of the room remarking that you never could abide nervous and hysterical women. Never find fault or criticise your wife before the children, or servants. Much of your own comfort depends upon their respect for her, but you cannot expect them to obey one to whom you show so little respect.

Remember that the care and annoyance of business are fully equaled by the small exasperations of her household. If the cook gets drunk and leaves you dinnerless, or the baby breaks the choicest bit of bric-a-brac, it is quite as trying to your wife as is the frivolity of your typewriter, or the stupidity of your partner, to you. If your wife has ordinary intelligence, tell her about your business. Men often think their wives unreasonable in asking for money during hard times, but if they are kept in ignorance as to how that money is earned, and of the risk and difficulty and ceaseless care of business, one should not blame her for asking for what seems to her a simple matter of volition. If you treat her as an intelligent comrade instead of as a child, there will be fewer domestic cyclones when new gowns are wanted.

When you come home tired and fretful the quiet house is a delightful rest and change to you, but remember it is only through her labors it is charming, and that those four walls may seem a prison. In the evening she, too, may like a change and rest.

Never laugh at or discourage her ambitions—social or otherwise. Ambition is often but another word for "growth."

As you have your way in great things, allow her hers in small ones. She has to live where and in whatever fashion you think necessary—to mold her life to your pattern, and she often feels like a square peg in a round hole. So if she prefers a blue drawing room to a yellow one, wants you to put on a dinner coat in the evening, or asks you to give up an evening at the club for some pleasure, do it—and what is more, make believe you like it.

In fact, treat your wife as you fancy you would have treated the first girl you ever loved, who married—not you, but the other man.

N. L. S.

Practical and Theoretical Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The practical assortment of politics has not been for many years past of much real benefit to the people, the reason being a misnaming of them before, but not discovered until after an election. The consequence has been that the deception has disheartened honest and confiding voters, and corrupt practices have had free scope among partisan experts or professional politicians, with whom protests and appeals have been cast aside as of no moment whatever, the power to make them so being in the hands of such notorious personages. It is therefore useless to depend upon the advice of a party boss who has not enough civility to listen to the wants of the public, nor enough personal honor to be looked upon in any other light than that of a dangerous inventor of illegal devices, and the recipient also of compulsatory favors.

It is a distressing fact that real practical politics are not more easily introduced in large cities, where the greatest amount of local revenues are derived from men of business, property owners, and organizations which protect human labor especially. In the greater city practical methods for its government should be fearlessly implanted with its advent, and no patchwork entertained to annul the intent of their introduction.

Machine politics, however, differ very much from practical as well as theoretical ones, being well supplied with personal greed and a reckless ambition—differing materially from theoretical models, inasmuch as they have not a particle of innocence about them. They are too much padded with treachery to be pronounced practical.

Theoretical politics generally emanate from minds of a fanatical description, and often excite more ridicule than encouragement. Unlike scientific theories, which are molded into shape by their possible adoption, the utterance of a political theory equipped with bigotry is hailed as a visionary affair, not capable of doing much damage to the body politic.

All political reforms, we may add, are by no means theoretical, and any attempt to get rid of a partisan corruption should be considered as a practical performance with an enlightened reform for its lawful or fundamental substance—not a mere scheme, but a conscieutious movement.

C. W. O.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Law's Enforcement.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

When the written law is enforced as well as the unwritten law the people will be satisfied.

The Farmer's New Motto.

From The Baltimore American.

"Let me raise the wheat of the country, and I care not who talks its politics," is now the farmer's motto.

Poems.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Perhaps good work is done by polishing. But it doesn't take seven years to write a poem that will touch humanity.

Expensive Day-Off.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Like most vacations, this prolonged one taken by the striking coal miners is certainly costing them all it's worth.

Delaware's Peaches.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Delaware seems to make an assignment of its peach crop every year. It is always pronounced a failure, but we generally get the peaches.

NUGGETS.

Snake by Liquid Measure.

A Kentuck man offers to swallow a snake five feet long for $5. Let's see; that would be about a gallon, wouldn't it?—Denver Evening Post.

Would Like to Know How.

"Do you think it's right to deceive your wife?"

"I don't know; but I'd like to find out."—Chicago Journal.

The Driver's Guess.

Street Car Conductor (to driver)—I wonder what that man is running so hard for?

Driver (looking back)—Mebby the fool wants ter git on. G'lang.—The New York Weekly.

Conscience or Ignorance.

Pennsylvania has an editor who is so conscientious that he credited a poem he had clipped from a rural contemporary, "William Shakespeare in The Lehigh Valley Times."—Kansas City World.

Not from Ambush.

The Judge said to the colored witness:

"Will you swear the man was shot from ambush?"

"No, Suh, I won't, kase he wuz shot fum behin' a pine tree!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Devoted Wheelman.

"Berger is the worst bicycle crank I ever saw."

"Yes?"

"Well, I should say so. He even reads all the coal strike news that has a Wheeling date line."—Chicago Journal.

OLE MISTIS' SUNBUNNIT.

Jes yo leab hit stay dar honey,
Hangin' ter dat wabblin' nail,
On de porch wall cool 'n shady
Clost erbove de watah pail.
'Pears like 'twud look mighty lonesome
Ef 'twar taken plum erway,
Cos hit's hung dar when off juty
Fur de longes' night 'n day.
Lawz, I kint reck'lec' erzactly
When dat bit ob cloth wuz new,
Times is hard 'n gingum bunnits
Scurcely on hedges grew.

Shore ernuf de cullah's faded,
While dar ain't er mite ob style,
Yet Ise seed dark faces brighten
An' de sad lips try ter smile,
While de eyes wid teah draps heaby
Onct ergin in hope growed bright
Jes becos dat pore ole bunnit
Wuz er-hovin' inter sight.
When grim trouble cotched yo' nappin',
An' dem fingahs icy cold
Grappled wid yo' in de darkness,
Like dey's boun' ter keep dere hold.

When de mis'ry mills kep' grindin'
At yore soul between de stones,
An' yo' felt dem scandal vultures
Peckin' at yore powdahed bones,
Den de face beneaf dat bunnit,
Shinin' sof' wid holy love,
Come er-beamin' down erpon yo',
Like God's blessin' from erbove.
While de cheerin' words ob comfort
From hur smilin' mouf dat come,
'Peahed yore lack ob faif ter show ve',
An' yo' hung yore head fur s ame.

Pore white trash ur no 'count nigah,
Shore ole Mistis heahed dere call,
Cos dat mantle ob hur mercy
Stretched out wide ernuf fur all.
Warn't no stain ob se'f er smudgin'
Ob dat lubin', tendah heart;
Ef she 'lowed ter tote yore burdens
She done lif' de bigges' part.
Times I seed dem pickerninnies
Scrablin' 'cross dat cabin flore,
Whoopin' like dey'd bus' dere froats out
At hur smilin' in de dore.

Leab hit hang dar, pore ole bunnit,
'Memoah all de work am done,
Fur de head hit ust ter sheltah,
Now am warin' ob er crown.
Whar dem shinin' walls ob jaspah
Shut in clost de Glorylan'.
At de golden gateway watchin'
Yo' might see ole Mistis stan'.
She am waitin' fur us chilluns
Toilin' up de hills ob God.
Laws, she'll be de fust ter show us
Ter de mansions ob our Lawd.

MRS. O. B. MERRILL.

Tuscumbia, Ala.

CZAR'S VISIT TO WARSAW

Slavic Press Says It Has Sensibly Diminished the Ill Feeling in Poland.

MODERATE POLICY IN VOGUE

Reforms Instituted by the New Governor General—More Freedom for Press and Religion—National Poet to Have a Statue.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—It is the general opinion, reflected in the press of St. Petersburg and of Warsaw, that the visit of Emperor Nicholas II. to the latter city has sensibly diminished ill-feeling and paved the way for a reconciliation with the Old Poles.

The moderate policy of the new Governor General of Warsaw, Prince Imeretinski, also assists in the same direction. The Emperor has instructed the Governor General to continue to eliminate from the public service all officials who by word or act obstruct the work of pacification.

During the six months that Prince Imeretinski has been in control of Polish affairs as Governor General of Warsaw many ordinances established to punish the Poles for the rebellion of 1863 have been modified. The Czar himself, by a special ukase, abolished the 10 per cent. tax on all rents less than a year. The Poles appreciated that the Czar had dictated the policy of conciliation that the Prince had inaugurated, and to the appreciation was due the cordial reception he received on his recent visit.

Prince Meretinski has had and still has many difficulties to contend against. From the day he arrived in Poland a powerful section of the bureaucracy has objected to his theory of the lines on which the affairs of the province should be managed. He contended that the rebellion has already been atoned for sufficiently, and that the time has come when the rights and privileges Poland then forfeited may be safely restored. The bureaucracy holds that the province must be treated as a conquered land, as every Pole is at heart a rebel.

Where the Prince has striven to gain the good will of the people over whom he rules the bureaucracy has tried to foment hatred and mistrust. The Czar approves the course of the Governor General, and it is by his express wish that municipal government is now being restored to those Polish towns which were deprived of it after the election.

Through the personal influence of the Czar the restrictions against the Roman Catholic faith have been removed. Every diocese to-day has its Bishop, every parish its priest, and Roman Catholics are as free to practice their religion as the Orthodox. The official censor is more tolerant than he was, and the Polish press is now permitted to discuss public affairs with comparative freedom.

Much of the success gained by Prince Imeretinski in Warsaw and the consequent cordial feeling toward the Czar is due to his tactful kindness and the deference he shows to Polish tradition and Polish sentiment. For years it was a bitter grievance among Poles that there was no memorial of their great poet, Mickiewicz, in Warsaw. He had attacked all things Russian too fiercely for any Russian Governor of the ordinary type to permit one to be raised. When a few months ago an appeal was made to Prince Imeretinski, he declared, to the delight of the whole nation, that Mickiewicz was as much entitled to a statue as any other great poet. When Prof. Chomelowski was arrested for lecturing secretly on Polish history, the Prince ordered his release on the grounds that the Poles should be instructed in the history of their country.

Under the government of Prince Imeretinski the Russians are comprehending that the Poles have rights that must be respected, and the Poles are appreciating the factors that are bringing about their improved and improving condition.

SUICIDE OF BARON VON SHACK.

Felt Remorse After He Joined the Russian Orthodox Church.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—According to a dispatch from Moscow for The Daily Mail Lieut. Gen. Baron von Shack has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at Odessa in a fit of repentance. He was a member of the German Lutheran body. His religious connections excited the suspicions of his superiors, and they ordered him to resign or to join the Russian Orthodox Church. He chose the latter course, and then killed himself in remorse.

FALL OF VICTORIA DE LAS TUNAS

Spanish Official Dispatches Give Details of the Rebel Victory.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—The official dispatch from Havana, giving details of the loss of Victoria de las Tunas, says:

"The garrison of Victoria de las Tunas consisted of 350 men, of whom 155 were sick in the hospital. The place capitulated after a heroic defense. The commandant, with three officers and seventy-five men, marched out, taking with them the sick and wounded.

"The insurgents fired cannon at the hospital although the flag of the Red Cross Society was hoisted over it at the time. Many of the wounded perished in the debris. The insurgents lost 100 killed."

Later details received by the Government of the fall of Victoria de las Tunas show that the siege was begun by 5,000 insurgents on Aug. 14. The assault was repulsed; but on Aug. 25 the insurgents began a cannonade with four guns, one throwing dynamite shells. On Aug. 28 the fortifications were destroyed and the Spanish artillery dismantled.

The garrison was then compelled to capitulate; but a stipulation that they should be released was grantly. Two messengers who had been dispatched by the garrison for assistance were hanged by the insurgents, who also shot a leading merchant of the town. Having garrisoned the place, the insurgents moved west ward in the direction of San Pedro.

The above figures agree with those already published. It was stated that the remainder of the troops of the garrison, who had previously laid down their arms, had been sent, it was believed, to Puerto Principe. According to the same dispatch, the surrender of the Commandant, with his officers and the seventy-five men referred to in the official dispatch, was made on condition that they be allowed to retain their arms and horses and be sent to Holguin.

To Punish Weyler's Critics.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—The Government has decided to instruct the military authorities to take proceedings against officers criticising the conduct of Gov.-Gen. Weyler, unless they are either Senators or Deputies. This decision is due to the numerous outspoken censures upon Gov.-Gen. Weyler's management of the campaign in Cuba.

MEETING OF THE TWO KAISERS.

William Affectionately Received by Francis Joseph in Totis, Hungary.

TOTIS, Hungary, Sept. 12.—Emperor William, with a numerous suite, including Gen. Count Obrutscheff, Chief of the Russian General Staff, arrived here this afternoon and was received at the railway station by Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Austro-Hungarian monarch wore the uniform of a Prussian Field Marshal and the ribbon of the Order of the Black Eagle. He was accompanied by the Austrian Archdukes.

The two Emperors kissed each other twice and repeatedly shook hands effusively. Emperor William wore the uniform of his Austrian hussar regiment.

The imperial meeting was witnessed by thousands of spectators, who cheered lustily. From the railway station the two Kaisers went to the famous old castle of Count Franz Esterhazy.

The Hillbrook in Collision.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The British steamer Hillbrook, Capt. Pulford, from New Orleans for Hamburg, arrived to-day at Cuxhaven after having been in collision with the German steamer Stockholm, bound from Stettin for London, which was severely damaged on the port side and leaks seriously. The damage to the Hillbrook is unknown.

MRS. ANTONIO TERRY DEAD.

Expires in Paris from Cerebral Congestion—Divorce Case Unsettled.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Mrs. Antonio Terry, née Grace Dalton Secor, died at her residence in this city on Friday.

The cause of her death was cerebral congestion. She had returned to Paris from Tréport about ten days ago, and was only ill a few days.

Mrs. Terry was the wife of Antonio Terry, to whom she was married in New York City in 1876. Mr. Terry was then a minor. She was an orphan, about eighteen years of age at the time of the marriage, and celebrated for her beauty. She was then living at the home of her uncle, William H. Secor, at 418 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Terry's father was a man of large wealth, and the marriage ceremony, which was performed in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, was a brilliant and much-talked-of event.

Five years after the marriage a daughter was born, who was named Natica for her kinswoman, Dolores Natica, "Baroness" Blanc. In 1886 Mr. Terry's father, who was a Cuban planter, died, leaving an estate estimated at $50,000,000 to be divided among six children. In February, 1887, when their daughter was about six years old, Mr. and Mrs. Terry agreed to separate, the former going to reside in Paris.

Almost immediately afterward Mrs. Terry instituted proceedings for divorce in New York City; but the action was scarcely begun before it was discontinued on the agreement of the husband to pay Mrs. Terry annually $6,000, with an additional $2,000 annually for the child, who by the conditions of the agreement was to remain with the mother. Shortly afterward Mrs. Terry also went to reside in Paris.

About three years ago the name of Mr. Terry was coupled with that of Miss Sybil Sanderson, the prima donna, eldest daughter of the late Judge W. S. Sanderson of Sacramento, Cal. In May last the fourth chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine began the hearing of a cross divorce suit brought by Mr. Terry against his wife in response to proceedings previously initiated by her against him, in which she had named six co-respondents. In reply to the cross suit, Mrs. Terry, who had not theretofore named Miss Sanderson as a co-respondent, introduced her name into the case. Additional interest attached to the case from the fact that the respective counsel were among the most brilliant in France.

Mr. Terry charged his wife with improper relations with a man not named and with habitual drunkenness, her conduct while under the influence of drink being described as terribly pernicious to her daughter. The result of the proceedings was that decrees of divorce were granted to both parties on the charges and the custody of the child was given to her grandmother, with orders to place her in a convent until she became eighteen years of age, or until her marriage. Mrs. Terry had filed an appeal, and a final settlement would not have been reached for a year or so.

It was understood during the trial that Mr. Terry only awaited a favorable decision to marry Miss Sanderson. He is estimated to be worth about $5,000,000; is of slight build and is very dark, even for a Cuban; is a good musician and owns some of the fastest trotting horses in Paris.

ACTION OF THE TAMMANY WING.

Officers Elected and a Campaign Committee to be Appointed.

A meeting of the Tammany wing of the Progressive Democratic League was held yesterday afternoon at the organization headquarters, 420 Hudson Street, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Eight new clubs were elected to membership, including the Clothing Cutters' Union, the Workingmen's Political Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District, the Silver Club of the Thirtieth Assembly District, and the Democratic League of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

John J. Donnelly, walking delegate of the Bricklayers' Association, the acting Chairman, was elected President of the league, and in his speech of acceptance, said: "I will leave no stone unturned during the coming campaign to further the interests of any Democratic organization that enunciates the principles laid down at Chicago and Buffalo."

The action of the Conference Committee, in perfecting arrangements whereby twelve divisions of the Industrial Council of the building trades, averaging 1,500 members each, have been added to the league, was approved.

Bernard McFarland, Chairman of the Committee on "Good and Welfare" of the Organization, offered the following resolution:

Believing that the regular Democracy will nominate at the coming election for the various city and county offices, men of the highest character, unquestioned integrity, and conspicuous ability, men whose devotion to party is unchallenged, and whose candidacies will prove a unifying force among all Democrats, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman of the league be authorized to appoint a special committee of ten members to act with the Political Activity Committee, to be known as the Campaign Committee, whose duties shall be to make suitable preparations for public meetings, &c.

Resolved, That the action of the Citizens' leaders in refusing to enter into a deal with Boss Platt is an omen of good, in that if the Republican machine indorses the candidacy of Mr. Low, the Republican Party of this city will be practically effaced as a separate and distinctive political and partisan force in this city.

When the resolution had been read, a dozen delegates sprang to their feet. James Oliver was recognized, and objected to the last clause of the resolution on the ground that it was poor politics to make a show of hands. "If the Republican Party is going to perdition," said he, "let them go, but it is early for us to let them know just what we consider their false steps."

Mr. McFarland insisted on the passage of the resolution, but a dozen others objected, referring to him as a young and inexperienced politician. Mr. McFarland finally said: "The resolution is a blind, for every one knows that what we want to see is three tickets in the field, and this is merely to throw Platt's men off the scent."

Mr. McFarland's explanation was unsatisfactory, however, and the second clause of the resolution was stricken out.

Corporation Counsel Scott Denounced

A resolution was then put before the meeting denouncing Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott for his alleged opposition to the laboring class. The preamble set forth several instances where Mr. Scott had assisted capital, among them being his opposition to two bills introduced by Assemblyman Abell for the benefit of organized labor. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That we denounce Francis M. Scott's action as inimical to the laboring classes. It is understood that we are opposed to the nomination of Mr. Scott for Justice of the Supreme Court, or for any other position or post, and that if he succeeds in securing such or any other nomination, we, the representatives of organized labor in this city and county, will vote against him and oppose him at the polls."

Mr. Oliver violently attacked the resolution, denouncing it as an attempt to hit a man without giving him the opportunity to hit back. "Every one knows," said he, "that the Corporation Counsel is but the instrument of Mayor Strong, who appointed him, and yet not a word is said against the latter in those resolutions. The Mayor and his council meet and decide what bills shall be opposed in the Legislature, and if the Corporation Counsel was instrumental in killing the measures introduced by Assemblyman Abell, he alone is not the man to get the blame for it. There is still a great difference between a Gold Democrat and a Republican, and when we are fighting and attacking let us attack the enemy. It was a Republican Legislature that killed the bills offered for the benefit of labor. Let us get a Democratic Legislature."

Mr. Oliver was interrupted with a babel of rejoinders. "If that resolution is not passed I'll resign," shouted Secretary Frank Cassidy, hastily gathering up his papers. He was finally pacified, but a half dozen other men were speaking at once. The argument lasted nearly two hours, in which Corporation Counsel Scott, Thomas Platt, Gold Democrats, trusts, and corporations were denounced. The resolution was then passed, with the insertion of the words: "Mayor Strong and the Republican Senate and Assembly" wherever Mr. Scott's name appeared.

A resolution condemning the recent shooting of striking miners in Hazleton was passed.

The following officers were then elected: President, John J. Donnelly; First Vice-President, Frank E. Bleyler; Second Vice-President, Dominick Connaughton; Third Vice-President, Judge Cavanagh of Long Island City; Fourth Vice-President, James B. Nelson. The following were appointed a committee to confer with the Democratic State Committee on Wednesday: James Oliver, Frank E. Bleyler, and Judge Cavanagh.

Dropped Dead While Dressing.

Mrs. Mary Hart, fifty-four years old, while dressing last evening in her room on the second floor of 15 Leonard Street, suddenly uttered a subdued "Oh!" and, placing her hand over her heart, dropped dead.

THE HAZLETON SITUATION

Strong Reason to Fear a Conflict Between the Strikers and the Militia.

TOWN PEOPLE APPREHENSIVE

Elaborate Preparations Made by the Strikers for the Funeral of Ten of Their Comrades—Military Authorities Will Prevent a Demonstration.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 12.—The situation here to-night is graver than it has been since the affray of Friday afternoon. There is strong reason to fear a conflict between the strikers and the militia to-morrow, and there is an indication that from five to seven thousand more miners will join the malcontents.

Feeling continues high against Sheriff Martin and his deputies. The soldiers are watchful and ready for any emergency, while the people of the town are in an apprehensive state.

The striking miners have made elaborate preparations for a demonstration at the funeral of ten of the victims, which is fixed for 10:30 o'clock in the morning. The military authorities are determined that nothing of the kind shall be permitted. This resolution is not generally known, and the miners are going on with their arrangements. Gen. Gobin talked over the telephone to Gov. Hastings for an hour or more this afternoon. He said he had merely made a formal report to the Governor of the situation, and he thinks there will be no further trouble.

Masked Men Beat a Cripple.

The house of the engineer of Colliery No. 3 was broken into late last night by six masked men, and the engineer, who is a cripple, was unmercifully beaten. There is no clue to the identity of the assailants. The only work the man has been doing lately is the pumping necessary to free the mine from water.

Gen. Gobin has received a formal report of the Audenried outrage of last Thursday night, when strikers broke into the house of Gomer Jones, Superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

Jones, whose unpopularity with the miners was one of the first causes of the strike, was not there, but the men literally wrecked the interior of the house. They then attacked a mine power house near by and stole a quantity of dynamite. As soon as he heard of this Gen. Gobin assigned a guard of the Thirteenth Regiment to remain at Audenried.

Two thousand men employed at Colliery No. 7 held a meeting at Stockton last night and drew up a petition to the operators demanding an increase in wages of 10 per cent. This petition will be presented to-morrow. The Coxe men had already been offered an increase, but rejected it on the ground that it was still lower than the scale paid by the other operators in the region. These men have been working steadily up to this time, and often late up to clock at night.

This city is virtually under martial law. Gen. Gobin declared to-night that, in spite of the warrants issued, no constables or any civic authorities will be permitted to arrest deputies. He said that the Sheriff is an executive officer, whose duty is to preserve the peace, and that the troops are really subordinate to the Sheriff. Under these circumstances he will not permit interference with the Sheriff's officials so long as the militia is here.

Events of the Day.

The events of the day were the death of another of the wounded, Jacob Tomashanstos, the eighteen-year-old boy who was shot through the head, the announcement by the hospital physicians that six more men will die, and the funeral of four of the victims. Ten more will be buried to-morrow. It has been arranged that the ten coffins shall be carried on the shoulders of the strikers from the undertaker's shop to the front of St. Joseph's Church. In front of the church a platform is to be erected, upon which the ten coffins are to be placed so that they can be viewed by the crowd.

Addresses in Polish, Lithuanian, and English will be made by priests and others; the bodies will be carried inside, and pontifical high mass will be celebrated. After the services the procession will go to the Polish cemetery, where eight of the coffins will be placed in one grave. Seventeen societies made up of Poles, Hungarians, Slavs, and Irishmen are to march in the funeral procession.

Dr. H. P. Lewandoski of New York, representing the Polish societies of that city, arrived here to-day. He is empowered to assist the strikers in every possible way.

He said he had received word that a check for $1,000 from the National Polish Alliance, which recently met in Philadelphia, had been sent on for the aid of the miners, and he has promises of additional large subscriptions from New York and other cities.

A number of Polish priests from New York, Buffalo, and other places are also expected to arrive to-morrow. Dr. Theodorovitch, Secretary at the Austrian Consulate in Philadelphia, is participating in a meeting to-night, considering methods of prosecuting the deputies. He obtained affidavits from a number of the miners, who were in Friday afternoon's affair.

The substance that on the morning of that day a messenger arrived at Harwood and asked the foreigners to come to Lattimer, as the employes of Colliery No. 1 at that place were about to strike. Later, a second message to the same effect arrived, and then the men started over to Lattimer. At Hazle colliery, according to the affidavits, Sheriff Martin met them and warned them not to go through Hazleton, but to go around the other way. They did so, but, arriving at the bend in the road at Lattimer, they again found themselves confronted by the Sheriff, this time backed by an army of deputies.

As soon as they reached the spot, it is declared, Sheriff Martin stepped out and seized the foremost man by the coat collar. With his other hand he thrust a revolver into the man's face and used abusive language. The miner tried to wrench himself free of the official's grasp. Almost instantly, the affidavit says, the order to fire was given. The deputies were lined up in a hollow square, the fourth side of which was formed by the body of strikers.

All was quiet throughout the camp to-day.

RIOTING POLES TAKEN TO JAIL.

Miners' Committee at Dubois Recommends a Resumption of Work.

DUBOIS, Penn., Sept. 12.—Sheriff Smith took eight of the rioting Poles to the county jail at Clearfield last night, and has three others under arrest, who will be taken there to-morrow morning.

The Sheriff returned here this afternoon and with a force of deputies will proceed to Rochester mine early to-morrow morning to protect the miners when they go to work, and to arrest any foreigners who may interfere. The foreigners were greatly excited when they learned their leaders were to be taken to jail. Threats of attempting to rescue them were made, but the Sheriff slipped away with his prisoners before any serious disturbance occurred.

The Miners' Executive Committee met here to-day and issued notice that all the mines of the Clearfield and Jefferson Coal Mining Company were working on Saturday, except at Dubois and Reynoldsville. It recommended that the men at these places return to work. There will be no further trouble here, or in the region, if the Poles and Italians can be subdued, as there is at present no dispute concerning the scale of either pick or machine mining.

CONFIDENCE AT HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Officials Satisfied with the Situation.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 12.—The Executive mansion has been the scene of much activity during the past forty-eight hours. Gov. Hastings, Attorney General McCormick, Major Gen. Snowden, Adjt. Gen. Stewart, and Private Secretary Beitler have been on duty almost constantly. The Executive mansion is connected by telephone with Gen. Gobin's headquarters at Hazleton, and the Governor is kept fully posted of every move of the troops and the striking miners.

Major Gen. Snowden will remain at the mansion until after to-morrow's funerals of the victims. No further trouble is anticipated, but the Governor has requested the Major General to remain here over to-morrow in case of an emergency requiring his presence. Gens. Snowden and Stewart may visit the soldiers' camp after the funerals. Gen. Snowden is so well pleased with the admirable manner in which the troops are being handled by Gen. Gobin that he will not interfere with his plans.

Gen. Gobin will keep a close watch on the funerals, and will prepare to suppress any disorder. Should the miners and operators adjust their differences at Tuesday's conference the troops, with the exception of a battalion of infantry and a troop of cavalry, will be withdrawn. The First Brigade is held in readiness, but it is thought here that all danger of another outbreak is past and no more troops will be needed.

LONDON VIEWS DIFFER.

One Paper Applauds and Another Condemns Sheriff Martin.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Times, in a special article this morning on the Hazleton riot, asks whether history is going to repeat itself in a duplication of the Pittsburg riots of 1877. It recounts the "Molly Maguire" scenes witnessed in that year and gives a general history of the strikes that have taken place in that region, testifying to the besotted brutality and ignorance of the miners. The Times says: "Had the Sheriff shown a moment of weakness the miners would probably have hammered him and his posse to death in ten minutes, and would then have begun murdering and pillaging right and left."

The Daily Mail says, editorially: "There is no necessity for America to fight Spain after all. An outlet for her fighting energy is provided by the indiscreet vigor of a Pennsylvania Sheriff. The European governments whose subjects are among the victims of the massacre at Hazleton will unquestionably demand reparation."

Corbett to Aid the Miners.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—James J. Corbett will appear in an exhibition at the Second Regiment Armory to-morrow night for the benefit of the striking miners. The entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Federation of Labor. The programme was arranged by "Parson" Davies, and Malachy Hogan will act as referee. Among the other boxers to appear are Bob Armstrong, Joe Choynski, Frank Hartridge, George Corwin, Jack Moffatt, and Frank Fitzsimmons.

LABOR UNION MEN TO MEET.

To Protest in Mass Meeting Against the Shooting of the Striking Miners.

The Central Labor Union yesterday passed resolutions condemning the shooting of the striking miners in Luzerne County, Penn., and calling on the Governor of the State to make a rigid investigation of the facts. The Union also decided to co-operate with the Young Men's Debating Society in an indignation mass meeting.

The shooting of the miners in Luzerne County, Penn., was the principal topic of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union. The matter was brought up by Delegate Ryan of the photo-engravers, who submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The miners of this country are engaged in a struggle for the alleviation of their miserable conditions;

"Whereas, They were conducting their struggle in a lawful and peaceable manner.

"Whereas, A party of Pennsylvania miners, while endeavoring peaceably to secure the co-operation of their fellow-miners, and while marching peaceably on the public highway, as was their right under the United States Constitution, were met by the Sheriff of Luzerne County at the head of his deputies who, without any right or warrant in law, fired on these defenseless men, killing twenty-one of them and wounding forty-one others, some of whom will die,

"Resolved, That in view of this outrage the Central Labor Union of New York hereby calls on all fair-minded citizens to unite with it in protesting against this wholesale murder and in demanding that the Governor of Pennsylvania institute a vigorous investigation into the circumstances surrounding this murder, and in demanding that the prosecuting authorities of Luzerne County use all diligence in bringing the guilty persons to justice."

When the resolutions were read, Delegate Warner, on behalf of the Committee of Visitors and Outside Communications, said the Young Men's Debating Society, meeting in the same building, was preparing similar resolutions, and asked the co-operation of the Central Labor Union to get up an agitation to condemn the shooting.

Delegate O'Brien said he believed the Young Men's Debating Society was composed of Anarchists, and that one of them named Kelly went with Emma Goldman to meetings.

After some discussion a motion, that was vigorously opposed by several delegates, was made to allow Kelly the privilege of the floor.

Delegate Maher of the Liberty Dawn Association said, "I am not afraid of Emma Goldman. The action of the Sheriff's deputies on Friday will make 20,000 Anarchists in New York. Will the Governor of Pennsylvania mind our resolutions?"

"Nit," replied a delegate.

"I am not an Anarchist," continued Maher, "but I think there is too much protesting and too little work in the Central Labor Union. If we keep out of politics more murders like this will be committed. Our remedy is in politics."

Delegate Harris of the cigar makers denounced the men who had done the shooting as Anarchists. He believed the Sheriff lied in denying that he had given the order to shoot. "I am willing," he said, "to operate with John Most, Emma Goldman or any one with human blood in his or her veins in denouncing this outrage."

Then Kelly was allowed the floor. He asked the union to co-operate with the Young Men's Debating Society in arranging for a mass meeting to protest against the shooting. "Are you afraid of that dragon Emma Goldman," he asked, "because she tried to do something for a man who was sent to prison for trying to do something for working people?"

Kelly was asked if he did not introduce Emma Goldman as Miss Brady at a meeting of the Building Trade Section. He said he did not, but admitted that she was at the meeting.

It was decided to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Young Men's Debating Society to organize an indignation mass meeting.

Among those delegates who spoke on the resolutions were William J. O'Brien, James Fitzgerald, James M. Gill, W. J. Farley, G. O. Jenny, J. W. Armstrong, S. B. Glenn, and I. J. Pallas. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Armstrong of the Electrical Workers moved to appoint a committee to investigate the fatal elevator disaster in the American Tract Society Building. He said it was a farce to arrest the Superintendent, as others higher than he were responsible for the poor work that made the accident not only possible but probable.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION OFFICERS.

Jacob E. Bausch Elected Secretary—An Investigation Ordered.

The Central Labor Union held its semi-annual election of officers yesterday, and hints were made that political trickery had been resorted to in the canvas. Jacob E. Bausch, Tammany's defated candidate for Coroner last year, was elected as Corresponding Secretary. Delegate O'Brien said he was told by two men that they had been offered places in Tammany Hall if they would vote for Bausch for Secretary. He understood there were several paper organizations in the Central Labor Union, and he wanted the matter investigated.

The meeting appointed an Investigating Committee, but the voting was going on all the same.

Delegate Maher said he was informed that men were running to Mr. Sheehan every day to push the claims of their friends.

The other officers elected were John S. Henry, Recording Secretary, James H. O'Neil; Financial Secretary, T. M. Daly; Treasurer, and J. M. Smith, Treasurer.

LEGISLATORS AND LABOR.

Their Records as to Proposed Laws Submitted to Workingmen.

William J. O'Brien, President of the Workingmen's State Assembly and of the Board of Walking Delegates, has just issued his annual statement to the workingmen of the State giving the record of the votes of the Assemblymen in the last Legislature on bills that were prepared in the interest of labor. He says that only seven could be classed as distinctively labor measures. Special mention is made of seventy-six Assemblymen, favorable mention of forty-four, and twenty-eight Assemblymen are recorded as lukewarm. The black list of legislators that appeared in former statements has been omitted this year.

The statement goes on to say that many measures of importance were either killed in the Senate or smothered in committee. The records of the Senators are not given this year, as they hold over for another year. They are, however, being compiled, and will appear for their entire term of office in next year's statement.

TO FIGHT TAMMANY HALL

Progressive Democrats Get No Concessions and May Unite the Silver Organizations.

CHICAGO PLATFORM THE TEST

Some Members Believe that the Wigwam Will Not Have Anything to Say About the Teachings of Mr. Bryan.

The result of yesterday's meeting of the anti-Tammany wing of the Progressive Democratic League tended to show that it and the Democratic Alliance of Silver Clubs, with which it has affiliated, will fight Tammany Hall in the campaign, as that organization will not make concessions to those who insist that the Chicago platform and municipal ownership of franchises shall be prominent features in the campaign.

Delegate H. Cooper Harris, on behalf of the Conference Committee, said that a committee of five from the Progressive Democratic League in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District had called the previous evening by appointment on James A. McCartney, the Tammany leader in the district, and had a long interview with him in regard to what position the Tammany delegates from the district will take on the silver question in the coming City Convention.

"Mr. McCartney told us," said Mr. Harris, "that the object of Tammany Hall in this campaign was to beat the Republicans and to succeed, and he did not think that it would be good politics to inject National issues into the campaign. He stated positively that the convention would not reaffirm the Chicago platform, and he did not think that it ought to. We called Mr. McCartney's attention to the fact that every candidate favored by the machine in that district was a gold Democrat who had refused to support the ticket in the last campaign. He did not deny this, and said that those men, being members of the party, were entitled to recognition, no matter how they had acted last year."

Mr. Harris thought that perhaps it would be as well to advise silver Democrats to keep away from the polls if Tammany should persist in ignoring the Chicago platform, but he was told that the campaign fever would so impregnate the voters that if they did not get the right candidates they would vote for the wrong ones.

The Chairman's Remarks.

Chairman Saunders, in opening the meeting, said that after what had happened at the Holland House on Friday evening there seemed to be no doubt that the Progressive Democratic Party would have to vote the Democratic ticket. There was enough enthusiasm at that meeting to make it sure that a true Democratic ticket would be set up.

Mr. Saunders went on to say that though Mr. Croker had declared he would not take any part in this campaign, he had on the previous evening attended a political conference.

"But," continued Mr. Saunders, "we don't care whether he will participate in the campaign or not. We have no personal animosity against him, but we do not believe in the men who bolted the Chicago platform and ticket should tell who the candidates should be."

Delegate Hosey, on behalf of the delegation to the Democratic Alliance, said that a committee from the alliance had had an interview with John Sheehan, and presented to him the demands of the alliance for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. Mr. Sheehan promised to lay the matter before the meeting on Thursday. The committee did not feel sanguine about getting any satisfaction from Tammany Hall. It would be better for all independent Democratic organizations to unite themselves more firmly.

Delegate Hosey then submitted a resolution looking toward the consolidation of all these organizations in the Greater New York into one central body and it was adopted. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the existence at this time of so many independent Democratic organizations, and bearing in mind that part of our platform of principles which declares "we ask consolidation or confederation of all forces to insure success";

Resolved, That the Conference Committee of the Progressive Democratic League is hereby instructed to use its best efforts to promote the formation of one general organization in which all the segregated elements in the Greater New York may be consolidated, and to that end we recommend that the Conference Committees of this and the various organizations now professing allegiance to the only criterion of Democracy—the Chicago platform—be authorized to meet together and adopt a name and title and an organic system for such a general organization, but which shall be Democratic and representative in its character, and also to take such action as may in their judgment be necessary to effect the purpose of such organization, all subject to approval and referendum by the primary bodies.

Democratic Alliance Representation.

Another resolution offered by Delegate Edgerton was agreed to, providing that the league inform the Democratic Alliance that it is the sense of the league that it should have representation on the committee of twenty-five delegates appointed under the motion adopted at the Holland House conference for the purpose of considering the advisability of calling a convention for city offices.

Delegate J. J. Daly, who belongs to the People's League, said that when the time came there would be plenty of money to carry on the campaign. He added: "We may be the ruling power in 1900, and I think we'll poll a bigger vote than Tammany Hall."

Delegate Edgerton advised the adoption of Salvation Army tactics, that of sending missionaries everywhere.

Delegate Daly said that William Sheehan, the brother of the Tammany chieftain, was receiving a salary of $50,000 per year as counsel for the Metropolitan Railway Company. The company, which could get three of the best lawyers in the city for that amount, paid simply for a pull with Tammany Hall.

Delegate Chambers said that the leaders of Tammany owned and covered all the streets in the twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards and in the annexed territory with surface railroad franchises. All the holders were Tammany leaders, and they extended their franchises all over Westchester County. Naturally Tammany Hall would not indorse municipal ownership of franchises, because she owned them all.

Delegate Cessna said that the large corporations controlled Tammany, and workmen who produced all wealth were trampled under the feet of capitalists.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN MACON, GA.

Had Just Killed a Colored Person, but Was Hanged for Another Crime.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 12.—A murder was committed in this city this morning, and this afternoon the slayer was lynched, not for the murder, however. Charley Gibson and Jim Smith, both colored, were engaged in a quarrel about the latter accusing the former of stealing thirty cents. Smith, not inclined to fight, turned to go away, whereupon Gibson drew a pistol and shot him in the back and head, killing him instantly. Gibson then fled.

The sheriff and posse were soon in pursuit and kept up the chase until 4 P. M., occasionally exchanging shots with the fugitive. At 5 P. M. the murderer was run to cover and surrounded by the deputies. The negro, being well armed, gave shot for shot until brought down by three bullets from Winchester rifles. He had been suspected of having assaulted a Miss Chapman a few nights ago, and the suspicion was confirmed by a confession made after capture.

A large crowd soon gathered at the scene of the shooting and, in the momentary absence of the sheriff and deputies, swung the negro from a tree.

Gibson was an ex-convict, having served several years in the chain gang.

TRAGIC MURDER IN HAHIRA, GA.

Samuel Parker Killed by Shelton Dampier, Who Walks Coolly Away.

VALDOSTA, Ga., Sept. 12.—Samuel Parker, a well-known citizen of Cecil, was murdered in Hahira this morning, by Shelton Dampier. Parker was on his way to church, and had stopped on the street to talk to some men, Dampier being in the crowd. After a few minutes conversation the crowd began to break up, and Parker, Dampier, and the Town Marshal were left alone. Dampier drew his pistol at this juncture, and, putting it against the bosom of Parker, fired one shot. The ball passed through Parker's heart, and he sank to the ground without a word. Turning to the Marshal, Dampier waved his pistol in his face, and defied him, threatening to kill him if he moved. The desperado then walked coolly away, and made his escape.

The cause of the tragedy is said to date back three years, when Dampier was prosecuted for stealing some meat from Parker. Dampier was convicted and sent to the chain gang. He swore vengeance at the time, declaring that he would kill Parker on sight, when his term expired. His term expired six or seven months ago. To-day was the first time that he and Parker have met since.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Jacob Seabold.

Jacob Seabold, Deputy Commissioner of Street Improvements, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, died yesterday at his home, 184 Willis Avenue. He had been ill for a number of months with diabetes, and had a few days ago returned from the mountains where he sought to improve his health. The funeral will take place from the house Wednesday morning, and the services will be held there to-morrow evening at 8.

Mr. Seabold was born in this city fifty-five years ago. He went into business early, and for many years conducted a grocery store and butcher's shop. He was a well-known politician, and an adherent of County Clerk Purroy. He served as Deputy Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department under Commissioner Coleman. He held his last office, that of Deputy Commissioner of Street Improvements, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, for three years. He was married, and leaves a wife, one grown son, and a daughter. He had amassed a comfortable fortune.

One of the notable incidents of his career as Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner was his battle with the elements during the blizzard of 1888. During the storm seven scows belonging to the Street Cleaning Department, with their crews, drifted to Gravesend Bay, around Coney Island Point, where they sank. The crews, however, managed to keep afloat. Deputy Commissioner Seabold procured two of the most powerful tugs to be had, and, with the assistance of the Baxter Wrecking Company acting under his personal supervision, rescued the crews and raised the scows.

Augustus H. Fenn.

Judge Augustus H. Fenn of the Connecticut Supreme Court died at his home in Winsted yesterday morning from Bright's disease, aged fifty-three years. He sustained a severe fall on the ice in March, 1896, and never fully recovered from it. Two sons and two daughters survive.

Judge Fenn was born in Plymouth, Conn., Jan. 18, 1844. He received his early education in the schools of his native town, and later attended the Waterbury High School. When only eighteen years old he enlisted in the Nineteenth Connecticut Volunteers. He rose from the rank of First Lieutenant to Colonel. During the engagement at Cedar Creek he lost his right arm. After the war he studied law and in 1867 he was admitted to the Litchfield County bar. He then attended Harvard Law School for a year.

During Gov. Loundsbury's administration he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court. In 1893 he was appointed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors by Gov. Morris. For the last twenty years he had been a Democrat in politics, but on account of his ideas on the money question he voted for McKinley at the last election.

In 1896 he was chosen President of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, and he was re-elected this year. For many years he was a lecturer at Yale Law School, and he also was a member of the commission that revised the probate laws of the State in 1885 and the general statutes of the State in 1886. His ability as a speaker had given him a reputation beyond the State.

Maria S. Dowling.

Mrs. Maria S. Dowling, widow of the Rev. Dr. John Dowling, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Rogers, 48 East Sixty-first Street. She was in her eighty-ninth year.

Mrs. Dowling was born at Bridgewater, Conn., and was married to Dr. Dowling in 1833. She was a resident of New York for forty-five years, her husband having been for many years pastor of the Berean Baptist Church. At the time of her death she was a member of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. The Rev. Henry M. Saunders, who was her pastor, will conduct the funeral services to be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rogers, to-morrow afternoon. The interment will be at Cypress Hills.

Two of Mrs. Dowling's children are living, a son and a daughter, the former a Baptist clergyman of Toledo, Ohio, Dr. John W. Dowling, another son, who died two years ago, was a well-known physician of this city.

Benson M. Rommel.

The funeral services of Benson M. Rommel were held yesterday afternoon at the family home, 260 Summit Avenue, Jersey City. The body was buried in the New York Bay Cemetery. Mr. Rommel was sixty years of age. He entered the service of the old New Jersey Company, and when eighteen years old was made master of the Cortlandt Street Ferry. He held that position until the time of his death, with the exception of three months, when he was in Company C of the Second New Jersey Volunteers during the civil war. He was a member of the Association of the Pupils of Old School No. 1 of Jersey City, of Hook and Ladder No. 2 of the old volunteer Fire Department of Jersey City, and of the Exempt Firemen's

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John A. Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING
FOR CANCELLATION OF
PANAMA RAILROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds.
NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1897.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 8th day of September, 1897, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, the following one hundred and fourteen (114) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.:

534	967	1307	1645	2069	2507
578	993	1321	1655	2087	2548
579	1001	1350	1681	2109	2609
590	1004	1355	1720	2121	2724
604	1033	1400	1740	2147	2810
607	1057	1410	1778	2182	2818
630	1060	1441	1844	2209	2825
662	1137	1465	1847	2207	2826
785	1155	1489	1857	2242	2832
706	1173	1504	1882	2262	2838
830	1181	1536	1868	2324	2869
833	1182	1548	1873	2335	2876
852	1184	1555	1875	2370	2878
859	1209	1561	1884	2383	2929
872	1221	1570	1894	2412	2942
873	1251	1597	1904	2428	2946
878	1260	1615	1924	2451	2949
889	1265	1619	1950	2476	2951
902	1296	1643	2042	2491	2955

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, at par, on the 1st day of November, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Railroad Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. F. Bliss, Trustees, dated Oct. 20, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company
DEBENTURE BONDS.

The Six per cent. Debenture Bonds ($705,420) and the Four per cent. Debenture Bonds ($411,900) of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company mature October 1st, 1897, and will be paid in cash upon presentation at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY at or after maturity.

In response to inquiries made by bondholders, whether the Company would extend or renew these bonds, or any part of them, the Company has concluded to say that it is willing to renew Bonds to the amount in the aggregate of not exceeding $600,000; and upon presentation at the Central Trust Company, between September 15th, 1897, and October 5th, 1897, of any of the now outstanding Bonds, will issue in exchange therefor, (until the Bonds so issued aggregate $600,000,) its Debenture Bonds of the like character, guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company, maturing October 1st, 1902, and bearing interest at the uniform rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st. The October 1, 1897, coupon on maturing Bonds will be paid in cash upon presentation thereof at the Central Trust Company on or after September 15th, 1897.

This offer is subject to withdrawal at any time without notice.

NEW YORK, September 4th, 1897.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
By THOS. H. HUBBARD, President.

WANTED,
GLYNN COUNTY, GEORGIA,
REPUDIATED 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
E. H. BONNER & CO.,
37 BROAD STREET,
New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

In this week's market the action of the St. Paul Board of Directors in declaring an extra dividend out of current profits may exert influence upon investment sentiment abroad. It is the strongest certification possible of the faith of conservative interests here in the legitimacy and the permanency of this country's new good times.

The fact that another important railroad—the Missouri, Kansas and Texas—comes out of reorganization to become a dividend payer also may be taken as a further evidence that the business improvement here is beyond gainsaying—is here in reality and here to last.

***

Abroad as well as at home it will not be without telling significance that these men of affairs who have made the Standard Oil Company so prosperous and so powerful, happen to be the largest stockholders in both the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads.

***

One fact in the financial situation which cannot long be deprived of its consequence and influence appears in the weakening of sterling exchange rates in the face of energetic efforts to keep those rates above the gold importing point. European gold owed here must come here, and that without much further delay.

***

Despite the fact that there was one less business day in the past week than in preceding ones, its record of stock market transactions compares very favorably with their totals. The aggregate number of shares of stock dealt in was 2,703,592, as against 3,210,285 in the preceding full week, a loss of 492,693 shares, considerably less than the average daily transactions, showing that with the full complement of days the week's record would probably have been as great as any in the present movement. Even with the loss of one business day, the total exceeded that of the weeks of Aug. 21 and 28.

***

The dealings were as broad as has been the case recently, 176 different stocks being dealt in.

***

Bonds were proportionately as active as stocks, the total reaching $17,710,220, a falling off from the previous week of only $1,839,850. And that total was exceeded in Saturday's two hours of business. It was the most active week since Aug. 7, when, with a full business week, the total was $19,072,500.

***

A great proportion of the heavy dealings were made up of transactions in Atchison generals and adjustments, and Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf firsts, the latter scoring the most notable advance, aside from Brooklyn Rapid Transit fives and Central of Georgia incomes. The dealings in the latter two, however, were on a considerably smaller scale.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	1¼
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	2¾	N. J. Central	1⅛
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1¾	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Brook. Union Gas	13⅜	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1¾
Brook. Rap. Trans.	3	Norf. & Western	2
Can. Pacific	4	Nor. Pacific	1¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	10	Nor. Pac. pf.	2⅝
Chi. & Northwest.	1¼	Or. R. & Nav.	3½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	2⅜	Pitts. & West. pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	2¼	Pullman Car	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3	Rio Gr. West.	1¼
C., M. & St. P.	3	Rio Gr. West. pf.	4¼
C., R. I. & P.	3¼	St. P. & Omaha	3⅝
C., H. V. & T. pf.	5¾	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	17¼	Tenn. C. & I.	1¾
Detroit Gas	5½	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	3½
H. B. Claflin Co.	1⅛	U. P. 1st in. pd.	2¼
Ill. Central	2	U. P., D. & G.	1½
Manhattan	4¾	Wheel. & Lake E.	1⅛
Mo., K. & T. pf.	4¾	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	6
Nat. Lead	4	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Nat. Lead pf.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	1¾	Louis. & Nash.	2⅛
Bay State Gas.	2	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Ice	1	Nat. Starch	1
D., L. & W.	1½	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	2
Ed. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	3
Flint & P. M.	1	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	7
Iowa Central	1¾	St. Jo. & Gr. I.	1
Iowa Central pf.	2¾	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Laclede Gas	4¾	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	2½
L. E. & West.	1⅜	St. L. Southwest.	1
L. E. & West. pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3	Mo. Pac. 3s	2½
A., T. & S. F. gen.	1	N.Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅜	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	O. S. L. inc. A.	1½
Brook. R. T. 5s	6¾	O. S. L., inc. B. wh. iss.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st	1¼	Pitts. & West. 1st	1⅛
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	7	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	3¾	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	2½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Bir.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st Tenn.	1¼
C., H. & Q. con. 5s	2	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	5½
C., H. V. & T. 5s, t. r.	1	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1¾
Detroit Gas Co. 5s	1½	Un. Pac. ex. s. f. 8s, t. r.	2¾
D. & R. G. 4s	1	U. P. 1st, 1897	1¼
Flint & P. M. con. 6s	2½	U. P. 1st, 1896, X. M. C.	1¾
Fort W. & D. C. 1st	1¾	U. P. 1st, '98, X. M. C.	1
Fort W. & R. G. 5s	1⅞	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1½
Hous. & Texas gen.	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st	4½
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1	Wabash deb. B.	1½
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	1		
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	2¼		
K. P. 1st, D. D., t. r.	1		
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	Northwest. Con.	1
M. & Ohio gen.	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost £408,859 bullion in the week ended Thursday last, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 52.13, became 52. The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France shows a decrease in gold of 7,050,000f. and in silver of 3,400,000f.

Foreign exchange closed weak. Posted rates, $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.83¾@$4.83⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾ for demand, $4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; banks, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The announcement that the Bank of England has decided to hold one-fifth of its reserve in silver has greatly astonished financial circles and aroused a storm of protest. Heretofore little attention has been given in England to the reports of Senator Wolcott's work, and the present rumor would not be believed unless The Times had given it currency. As matter of fact, the low tide of silver makes the opposition stronger.

The possibility of an advance in the bank rate has agitated the money market somewhat, but the movement is again delayed, although the Bank of Germany has raised the rate to 4 per cent. The weakness of the New York exchange is interpreted as foreshadowing gold movements. Silver, however, is somewhat firmer on account of the small India demand, and has advanced to 25½d. per ounce.

Stocks are fairly firm, with American rails again the leading feature and a considerable increase of business on London account. It is thought significant that selling from the Continent has practically ceased. The Milwaukee dividend and the publication of reports of heavy traffic are potent factors in the situation. The following stocks show advances: Norfolk preferred, ¾; Norfolk common, ¼; Atchison gold, ½; Atchison preferred, ¼; Reading second, ½; Pennsylvania, ¼; New York Central, ¼; Southern Pacific, ⅛, and Missouri and Kansas, ¼. The following stocks show a decline: Baltimore and Ohio, 1; Louisville, ⅝; Union Pacific, ⅝, and Erie, Reading, and Chesapeake and Ohio each ¼.

Home railways are firmer on the strength of good traffic receipts, and Canadians are in excellent demand through sympathy with Americans. Grand Trunk preferred advanced 1¼; guaranteed, ⅞; seconds and thirds, ⅝; while Canadian Pacific advanced ¾. Spanish bonds fell off ¾, as the result of unfavorable reports from Cuba.

The tone of the mining market is unchanged, though Kafirs show some improvement.

IS MR. SAGE TO RETIRE?

Wall Street discerns significance in the following statement made in advices to customers by the Stock Exchange house of Talbot J. Taylor & Co.:

"A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been declared, and the books of this company close on Sept. 20. It is rumored that new and powerful interests may be identified with this company at its next meeting. If it proves to be true, this, together with increased earnings, should put this stock above par."

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The suggestion conveyed by this Stock Exchange commission firm (closely related as it is to Mr. James R. Keene's interests) is in line with statements already quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES indicating the Wall Street expectation that Mr. Russell Sage is preparing to let go a good many onerous business responsibilities, including joint control with Mr. George J. Gould of a number of important corporations.

WALL STREET LEADERS.

Messrs. John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller are sharing Wall Street honors with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, with whom they make up a popular trio.

They rank high in the prestige of directing the declaration of the increased St. Paul dividend.

They gain unexpected laurels through the announcement that their Missouri, Kansas and Texas is forthwith to become a dividend payer.

From the very start of the present marked improvement both Mr. John D. Rockefeller and Mr. William Rockefeller have been outspoken in their confidence. And as they have talked they have bought.

In its due season Wall Street seems to have found ample leadership.

ANOTHER BRITISH CONVERT.

Sir Charles Freemantle, Deputy Master of the English Mint, has been a fellow-guest at the Holland House recently with Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, and has sailed back to England with him. Like his traveling companion and financial friend, Sir Charles Freemantle discredits the published report that the Directors of the Bank of England have decided to put one-fifth of their reserve in silver.

The Deputy Master of the English Mint has closely observed the conditions of business since his arrival in this country, and he is impressed with the opinion that America is in the first stage of an important industrial boom.

"If English investors do not come into this market without further delay," (Sir Charles Freemantle so states to close friends,) "they will be taking risks of letting a money-making opportunity pass by."

He shares in the optimistic views of Sir Charles Wilson as to the business outlook in the United States, and expresses himself with a freedom almost akin to enthusiasm.

HOW BRITISH DUCKS MAY SWIM.

The London Statist (just received here) says:

"Some of the active American shares, and also of the bonds, have touched the best prices attained for a very long while. The Americans pick up all the stock which comes upon the market, and now that there has been a very considerable advance some of the English speculators are in evidence as buying. The investors have been steadily selling shares. Speculators here expected English and Continental selling to break down the market and gives them a chance of coming in, but finding that such has not been the case they have now tardily come forward to take a hand in the upward movement. They have been more in evidence this week than for a long time. The rise, which has been so conspicuous, may possibly continue; probably it will continue until near the eve of the meeting of Congress, hence the disposition of home operators to come into the market. They seek to swim with the tide. But what the investor has to consider is the merits of the security in which he elects to put his money and the dividend outlook. If the investor will stick to facts and figures and not be led away by sentiment he will be wise. Let him calmly consider the statistics that are made public by the railroad companies and work out how much increased earnings will be necessary to put him into a pleasanter condition as to dividend outlook, and then consider whether the probabilities are of the better state of conditions in the United States giving the increased earnings which are necessary to justify the level of price. That there will be increases in earnings is a moral certainty; probably these increases in earnings will be accompanied by continuance of ability to effect large economies in working cost, so there will be a double tide. Large investments, both for home and American account, are taking place in bonds, with special inquiry for second rate issues which give a large yield."

POINTS THAT CAME TRUE.

There is a moral to be pointed and a tale to be adorned by the fact that Consolidated Gas quietly crossed 200 and kept right on. On this stock the public were taken into confidence 50 points lower down. Positive statements by multi-millionaires were published that the stock would reach 200, and the "tip" was given to every one, yet its fulfillment left the public without a dollar of profit. The best way to conceal the truth is often to tell it broadcast. It has been so in the market during the whole season. When a prominent financier was quoted by name as saying that Chicago Gas would reach par (the price then being 80) no one believed it sufficiently to take a thousand. When Northern Pacific preferred was 45, the same gentleman remarked that the price would be 60 before the snow flew. The public preferred to wait until 55 before going long. Chesapeake and Ohio, St. Paul, Burlington, Denver and Rio Grande, Omaha, Sugar Refining, and a dozen others before their big rise were heralded long in advance in the public prints in interviews with responsible persons. Yet no believers. Even the unsigned "Buy Cotton" advertisement must be a delusion and a snare; for who would "give away a good thing while it was cheap?" Sugar to 160, Reading to 30, Western Union to par—all these "tips" have been printed as prices as yet to come. At each successive fulfillment the belief grows that the next must fail. The best way to conceal the truth may be to advertise it.—New York News Bureau.

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his weekly financial review in London Truth (just received here,) Mr. Henry Labouchère waxes most enthusiastic over the outlook for American stocks. Mr. Labouchère writes himself down a bull on the American situation, and advises the purchase of American stocks. Mr. Labouchère says:

"The reaction in American railroad stocks appears to have run its course. It has resulted in a considerable shake-out, and eliminated some of the weak elements, so that the market is better prepared now for the fresh start. Fluctuations have been very marked, and concurrently with the speculation in stocks a large number of operations have been carried out in wheat.

"At one time every rise in wheat implied a fall in railroad stocks, and vice versa, this movement being based on the consideration that the advance in the cereal was due to reduced estimates of American crops. Finally, however, the unfavorable crop news has been contradicted, and while wheat does not altogether maintain the recent highest point touched, the gloomy crop outlook in Europe has imparted to it sufficient strength to promise great prosperity to the farmers and large traffics to the railroad companies. Already the returns are showing very satisfactory increases. What is still more important is that the gross earnings are resulting in large net revenues. With the large grain traffic now being carried, however, the returns for the fourth week of August and for the first few weeks in September should be still much better.

"The farmers are evidently hurrying forward their wheat in order to obtain the present high prices, and there is an active demand for Europe. In fact, there are already indications of a car famine. The larger roads, notably the Atchison, Burlington and Quincy and Northwestern, have been working for some time past to get their rolling stock into serviceable condition, having run all their idle cars into the repair shops for alterations and betterment, and are hence somewhat better prepared than the smaller lines. But they also are being hard pushed, and are in the market inquiring for cars, though it is not known that orders have been placed as yet. Traffic in merchandise to the West is steadily increasing, and the outlook in every way is decidedly encouraging for good business for the farmer, the merchant, the railroads, and the elevators.

"It cannot be said yet that the British public are taking much interest in the American market. On the contrary, investors have parted with large blocks of Milwaukee and Louisville which have found their way to New York, but the available supply on this side is now getting exhausted, and there is no doubt that the American public have been buying very largely. According to all accounts, the large surplus funds which had been lying idle for a long time are now finding their way into American railroad stocks and bonds, confidence being fully re-established, with every sign of growing business and prosperity. It is therefore not surprising that American cables report steady buying by commission houses. As an American contemporary puts it, these interests, it is safe to assume, represent legitimate outside buying, and the fact that this has now grown to such proportions as virtually to check all efforts to bring about a reaction is, in the writer's opinion, the greatest safeguard as to the stability of prices.

"It is a great many years since the American public has been invited to participate in the stock market when speculative conditions were as solid and free from manipulation as now. Abundant crops are assured, which, on account of foreign shortage, will bring good prices, putting into the pockets of the farmers over $100,000,000 more than last year. Business throughout the country is steadily improving; iron and steel mills are beginning to become more active at higher prices for their products; the railroads are already taxed to handle the tonnage offerings, and their earnings are continually growing larger, while sterling exchange is falling, and importations of gold are only a matter of days and exports continue heavy.

"A recent feature has been the broadening of the market and the demand for the lower-priced stocks. Wall Street people were not quite pleased with this development, as there is an old Wall Street saying that 'cats and dogs,' as these low-priced stocks are called, 'are generally found at the tail-end of a bull procession.' In the present instance, however, this precedent can hardly be accepted, as the market has already completely broken away from every well-known Wall Street hypothesis, and in the last 'bull' market beginning in 1879 a great deal of money was made in the low-priced stocks.

"How much further the rise may go now it is of course impossible to say, but personally I think the best chance is still in some of the Granger stocks, notably in Milwaukee. The Milwaukee has earned in round numbers 13 per cent. in the last two fiscal years, and it has paid 8 per cent. Moreover, its treasury is well supplied with cash and bonds, which it has earned by diverting stockholders' money from dividends to improvements of the property. Certainly the Directors will be face to face at the September meeting with probably the best prospects for business that the road has ever had, and this is a powerful argument with all corporations when dividends are considered. A blue outlook for general business is apt to inspire conservatism. A promising outlook makes Directors optimistic.

"Concerning the Ontario and Western, I may mention that, although the fiscal year ended June 30 was not a good one, the road earned $400,000 for the stock, and the current fiscal year will doubtless show very much better results. According to the balance sheet, the entire current obligations of every nature were $913,053, while the actual cash assets were $2,528,148, not counting the supplies on hand, or securities of other companies. This leaves an actual available cash balance of $1,615,095. There are very few roads which can make as satisfactory a showing as this; in fact, Ontario and Western ranks in the very first row of solvent railroads. Of the cash assets, $1,138,000 are actual cash and loans and bills receivable. There is a report that the Directors propose to pay a 1 per cent. dividend."

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 54⅛@55⅛c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 42¾@45c.

Bar silver in London, 25½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $4,126,216, and the exports for the same period $28,782,691. The net exports, therefore, have been $24,656,475. The net exports for the same period in 1896 were $12,681,255, against net exports in 1895, $40,578,176; in 1894, $65,459,178, and in 1893, $14,263,424.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

Slight Improvement—Home Trade, However, Still Bad.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 12.—The market is somewhat less depressed than it was a week ago, and a number of good lines bought on Indian account; helped by the strength of exchange, are responsible for the improvement. The minor markets also are doing a respectable aggregate of non-speculative business.

But home trade, on the whole, is discouraged by the bad harvest and by the spread of the engineers' strike.

The spinners are not selling the output of the looms; many are only irregularly employed, and there is a large number quite idle, or, at best, working on short time. Only in the case of the favorite lines is there anything like full time and profitable employment.

As for prices, they have about reached bedrock, and the resistance to a further fall makes the placing of orders very difficult. Supplies of raw material are small, but no increased takings are probable with the present prospects of the trade.

The French and German markets are absolutely lifeless.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

EDISON ILLUMINATING COMPANY.—The property of the Edison Illuminating Company of St. Louis was disposed of Saturday for $914,000 at foreclosure sale. The property was bought by A. D. Brown, a representative of the Stokes bondholders' Reorganization Committee. The defunct company defaulted on its bonded debt to the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York last February. It had carried a capitalization of $4,000,000 and a bonded debt of $4,000,000.

NEW ROUTE TO THE GULF.

Completion of the Line from Kansas City to Port Arthur.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 12.—The last rail was laid and the last spike driven yesterday afternoon on the line of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway, uniting Kansas City and Port Arthur on the Gulf of Mexico. The completion of the road gives Kansas City the shortest route to the Gulf. There was an elaborate celebration of the event.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf will begin to run freight and passenger trains over its own tracks between Kansas City and Port Arthur on Sept. 18. Grain and other commodities for export will be loaded on lighters at Port Arthur and transferred to ocean steamers at Sabine Pass. This arrangement will continue until the company finishes its canal from Port Arthur to deep water in Sabine Pass.

THREE PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Detailed to the Blackwell's Island Launch, They Jump into the River—One Picked Up; Two Missing.

When the ferryboat Sag Harbor of the Long Island Railroad Company was in midstream at 2 o'clock yesterday morning on the way from Long Island City to the Thirty-fourth Street slip the passengers and deckhands were aroused by cries for help coming from the river immediately ahead of the boat.

The engines were reversed, and a man was discovered swimming close to the boat. A lifeline was thrown out, which the man appeared to grasp reluctantly, and he was taken on board. He was very much exhausted, and in answer to questions said that he had escaped from the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

He gave his name as John Walsh of 112 Harrison Street, Brooklyn. He said he had been sentenced to serve 100 days for assault. With a man named Duffy and an unknown man, fifty years old, he had been assigned to the steam launch William H. Wickham, which plies between Fifty-second Street, New York, and the workhouse and penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

At midnight on Saturday the boat landed from her last trip at the penitentiary dock. The guard who usually escorts the three men to their cells, Welsh says, was not on hand, and the prisoners concluded to make an attempt at escape. They jumped into the river and struck out in different directions. Walsh says he does not know what became of his companions.

Walsh was taken from the ferryboat to the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, and later to the prison ward in Bellevue Hospital. If his story proves true he will be sent back to prison.

Superintendent Murphy of Bellevue Hospital last night called up the Warden of the Penitentiary by telephone and asked him about the escape. "All I know," replied the Warden, "is that three prisoners from the Workhouse made their escape. Call up Superintendent Leet, and he will give you the details."

When Superintendent Leet was asked for particulars he said that three men, whose names were Patrick Duffy, John Walsh, and John Jones, got away. The men were in the Workhouse, but where they lived or what the length of their terms was he could not say until he examined the records.

Superintendent Leet substantiated the story told by Walsh, with the exception of the latter's claim that he was from the Penitentiary. Jones was sent to the City Hospital to do odd jobs he might be called upon. When the other men were not on the launch they, too, were supposed to work about the hospital.

For some reason the Workhouse authorities made no request of Police Headquarters to send out a general alarm for the escaped prisoners.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Steam Tonnage Now Exceeds that of Sailing Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The documented Merchant Marine of the United States on June 30 last numbered 22,633 vessels of 4,769,020 gross tons, an increase of 65,400 tons over June 30, 1896, and a decrease of 275 vessels. The tonnage of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts is 2,647,796, a decrease of 20,000 tons. The tonnage of the Great Lakes is 1,410,103 tons, an increase of 86,000 tons. Pacific coast tonnage was virtually stationary. American sailing tonnage has exceeded steam tonnage for the last time in our history, the steam tonnage on June 30 amounting to 6,590 vessels of 2,358,558 gross tons, an increase of 51,000 tons over the previous year. Nearly all of this increase is on the Great Lakes, where steam vessels number 1,775 of 977,235 tons.

New York has the largest Merchant Marine—4,857 vessels of 1,331,743 gross tons, an increase of 27,000 tons. The State exempts from taxation its tonnage in foreign trade. Michigan ranks second, with 1,132 vessels of 477,602 tons. Ohio's vessels are the largest and most modern, numbering 558, of 390,052 tons. Maine's fleet numbers 1,871 vessels, of 209,502 tons. Steel and iron vessels number 1,023, of 1,207,222 tons, an increase of 117,000 tons. During the year 68 iron or steel vessels, of 124,395 tons, were built and documented. Vessels registered for foreign trade number 1,230, of 808,584 tons.

Of 72,000 shipments of seamen on American merchant vessels before the United State Shipping Commissioners for the last fiscal year 22,500 were of Americans, 18,000 Scandinavians, 13,000 British, 8,000 Germans, and the balance of other nationalities. Shipments at New York numbered 23,000, San Francisco 12,500, Boston 7,700, Philadelphia, 7,000, and New Orleans 4,700.

CONDEMNED HOUSES RENT FREE.

How the Elm Street Widening Affects Landlords and Tenants.

Presiding Justice John B. McKean of the Seventh District Judicial Court decided last week that the former owners of property condemned by the city for the Elm Street widening cannot collect rent from tenants occupying the buildings in question.

The case which gave rise to this decision was a suit for rent, brought by Mrs. Ellen McGrade, whose husband is a policeman against William Sheehan, to whom she had rented a floor in one of the condemned houses. After the title to all the property marked for destruction had been vested in the city on May 1, 1897, and the tearing down was begun, McGrade, who was his wife's agent, tried to collect the rent from Sheehan, and the latter refused to pay it, on the ground that his former landlady no longer owned the property. Sheehan vacated the premises some time afterward, and the suit was brought against him in Justice McKean's court.

Justice McKean holds that Mrs. McGrade was no longer the owner of the property when her agent tried to collect the rent. He said yesterday:

"I cannot say positively whether my decision is good law, but it certainly appears to be good common sense."

Justice McKean denied that tenants of the property in question might have to pay two rents, one to their former landlords and one to the city. "The city," said he, "will never sue for a cent of this rent. If it did it would be met at the outset with the objection that it had never entered into any contract with the tenant."

Acting Fire Chief Grady Injured.

Acting Chief Grady of the Eighth Battalion, Fire Department, while on his way to a fire yesterday morning, at Seventy-second Street and Fourth Avenue, was thrown from his wagon, which ran into a bakery wagon driven by David Stein of 1,401 First Avenue. The Acting Chief received a severe wound on his head and went to his home after the injury had been dressed.

Colorado Midland Sale Confirmed.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 12.—The sale of the Colorado Midland Railroad under foreclosure has been confirmen by Judge Caldwell of the United States Circuit Court. Receiver Ristine left to-night for New York, where the Reorganization Committee will meet within a few days. The road will be turned over to the committee as soon as the incorporation is filed and the necessary deals made and signed.

Indian Reservation Sale.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Sept. 12.—It is announced that twelve of the chiefs of the Shoshone and Bannock Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation have signed a treaty for the sale of 150,000 acres of the southern end of the reservation for $4 per acre, or in round figures $600,000. This will open up the southern end of the reservation to public settlement.

Canadian Transportation Scheme.

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—J. S. Tarte, the Minister of Public Works, has been considering for some time the question of transporting produce of the Northwest to the seaboard by Canadian channels. To obtain information on this point he has gone to Boston. He has already visited Buffalo.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., September 8, 1897.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 19th day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, September 18th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 20th, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELFORD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE
Equitable Gas Light and
New York and East River Gas Companies:

A plan and agreement, dated September 1st, 1897, providing for the union of the properties and business of the Equitable Gas Light and New York and East River Gas Companies have been formulated and have been approved by the respective Boards of Directors of the two Companies. Copies of the plan and agreement, showing the distribution of new securities among the present stockholders, can be obtained from the undersigned. Stockholders are referred to such agreement, under which the undersigned will act as depositary with full power to take all proceedings necessary or expedient to consummate the plan of union. The agreement will not become effective until the deposit of two-thirds of the stock of each of the Companies, and the right to deposit will expire on October 1, 1897. A syndicate has agreed to purchase for cash the shares of stockholders not desiring to convert present holdings into new securities, and stockholders must indicate their election to convert or sell for cash at time of deposit.

New York, September 7, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Depositary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York a proposition was presented for the purchase of the shares of this Company, or an exchange of said shares for the securities of a new Company, consolidating this Company with the New York and East River Gas Company, as set forth in the foregoing advertisement of the Central Trust Company, Depositary.

After full consideration it was unanimously resolved to recommend the acceptance thereof by the stockholders of this Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. P. MILLER, Secretary.
New York, September 2, 1897.

The New York and East River Gas Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The New York and East River Gas Company, held September 7th, 1897, it was unanimously resolved to recommend that the stockholders of this Company deposit their shares of stock under the plan of union with The Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and the agreement dated

SECURITIES DEALT IN AND THE PRICES CURRENT DURING THE LAST WEEK.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

COMPLETE TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS, WEEK ENDED SEPT. 11, 1897.

Giving Opening, Highest, Lowest, Closing Prices, Net Changes, and Total Sale of All Stocks Dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange During the Past Week, with Highest and Lowest Prices of the Present Year and the Closing Price of the Corresponding Week Last Year for Comparison:

Range for 1897. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.	Net Change.	Stocks.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Last, Week Sept. 12, '96.
157	150	8	....	Adams Express	158	158	158	158	143⅞
62	59	665	....	Alton & Terre Haute	60½	60½	60⅜	60⅛	...
113	113	40	....	American Coal	120	120	120	120	...
26⅞	9½	5,555	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil	25¼	26¼	24⅝	25	12
80½	52¼	1,476	— ⅞	American Cotton Oil pf	79⅜	79⅜	77½	78¼	46⅞
116	110	102	....	American Express	115½	117	115½	117	108
15⅝	9¼	12,810	+ ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	14	14⅜	13⅜	14¼	5⅝
36	26	2,828	+ 1½	American Spirits Manufacturing pf	33⅜	34⅜	33	34	16
150¼	109½	109,844	— ⅛	American Sugar Refineries	155¼	157⅜	153	155	114½
121¼	100¼	12,162	+ 2⅝	American Sugar Refineries pf	118	121¼	118	120¼	101¼
93⅜	88	240	....	American Telegraph & Cable Company	93	93	93	93⅛	85
66⅜	67½	54,990	— 1⅝	American Tobacco	95½	95⅜	92¼	93⅛	64¼
115	100	1,987	+ ⅛	American Tobacco pf	114	114¼	114	114	95⅛
40	22¼	1,196	....	Ann Arbor pf	38	38½	38	38	...
16⅛	9⅞	37,191	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	15⅝	16½	15⅝	15⅞	...
35½	17	149,580	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	34	35½	33	35½	17½
19½	9	6,075	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	18	19½	18	18½	14
6¾	3	905	....	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf	6¼	6⅝	6	6	...
16½	7⅜	87,704	— 2	Bay State Gas	13⅞	13⅞	11⅜	11⅜	...
35½	18⅝	40,753	+ 3	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	32	35½	31¼	35	21½
135	85	7,135	+13⅜	Brooklyn Union Gas	121½	135	121	135	85
4⅞	2	940	— ⅝	Brunswick Company	1½	1½	1¼	1½	...
60¼	44⅞	7,755	— ⅛	Canada Southern	58⅝	58½	56⅞	58½	44½
74	46½	1,880	+ 4	Canadian Pacific	73½	74	73	73½	58
57	52	100	....	Capital Traction	57	57	57	57	...
15	7⅛	800	— ⅛	Central Pacific	14½	14½	13⅞	13⅞	...
27⅛	15⅝	35,635	— ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅞	26⅞	25½	25⅝	13⅞
166	152½	636	+ 9	Chicago & Alton	160	165	160	165	150½
101⅝	69⅝	157,242	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	99	101⅝	98	101	67½
13	9⅝	3,730	— ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	12½	12½	11⅝	12	...
38¼	36½	3,584	— ⅞	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	37	37	35	35¾	...
61	37¼	1,458	+10	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	56	61	55	61	...
101	98	200	— ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	101	101	100½	100½	...
105⅝	73¼	38,137	+ ½	Chicago Gas	104½	106½	103⅜	104⅝	59⅜
20⅝	3⅜	35,751	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	...
37	35	300	....	Chicago Great Western pf A	37	37	37	37	...
29	19	240	....	Chicago Great Western pf B	27	27⅜	27	27⅝	...
*161⅜	*161	9	....	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	99	101⅜	97⅝	101¼	70⅝
146	130¼	722	....	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	145⅜	146	145¼	146	127½
129	101⅜	22,273	+ 1¼	Chicago & Northwestern	126½	129	124⅜	127½	98
165	153	27	....	Chicago & Northwestern pf	163	163	163	163	143
98¼	95½	92,576	+ 3¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	93	96¼	92⅝	95⅞	59⅝
41¼	21¼	20,018	+ 2⅛	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	39½	41¼	38⅜	41¼	26
88½	63	212	+ 3	Cleveland, Cincin., Chicago & St. Louis pf	83½	86½	86½	86½	80
*168½	*161	9	....	Cleveland & Pittsburg	168½	168½	168½	168½	...
27	15¼	6,881	— ¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	26⅜	26½	25	26¼	19
*85	*72½	10	....	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	75	75	75	76	...
7⅜	3¼	1,750	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd.	7	7¼	7	7¼	...
8	1½	3,265	+ ⅜	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	6¼	6¼	6	6½	1½
46	14	250	+ 5⅜	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	22½	24¾	22½	24⅝	55
41⅝	30	2,400	— 1	Consolidated Ice	39⅜	40½	38⅞	38⅞	...
90½	80	520	— ½	Consolidated Ice pf	85½	86	85½	86	...
219½	136½	14,627	+17¼	Consolidated Gas Company	199¾	219½	199	216	145
121⅜	90⅝	4,924	....	Delaware & Hudson	119¾	120¼	118½	120	121
164	146½	1,443	— 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	160	160	159½	160	158
14⅜	9¼	1,115	+ ¼	Denver & Rio Grande	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	...
50½	36	10,076	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf	50	50	48½	48¾	41¼
14¾	7	200	— ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	13¼	13¼	12½	12½	6
51	26	3,410	+ 5¼	Detroit Gas	45	51	45	50	...
4⅜	3	100	....	Duluth, S. S. & A	4	4	4	4	4¼
10¼	6½	200	....	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	...
125¼	101¾	140	— 1½	Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.	123½	123½	123½	123½	...
115¼	98½	60	....	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
18⅜	11⅞	24,375	+ ⅜	Erie	17⅞	18½	17⅜	18¼	12⅞
44½	27	13,485	+ ⅛	Erie 1st pf	43⅜	44½	42¼	44⅞	30
25⅜	15½	1,685	+ ⅛	Erie 2d pf	24	24⅝	23½	24½	17½
31	20	20	....	Evansville & Terre Haute	27	27	27	27	27
43¼	37	205	....	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	...
14¼	9½	210	— 1	Flint & Père Marquette	13	13	13	13	...
43¼	31	150	....	Flint & Père Marquette pf	41	41	40⅞	40⅞	...
20	4	1,086	+ ⅛	Fort Worth & Denver City	19¾	20	19⅝	20	...
30½	28⅝	18,977	+ ⅝	General Electric	38	39	37⅝	38½	27½
141	120	1,075	....	Great Northern pf	140	141	140	141	...
99⅛	81½	2,332	+ 1⅛	H. B. Claflin Company	97½	99½	97½	99⅛	...
110¾	91½	28,664	+ 2	Illinois Central	107	110	106	109	88
50	29½	850	— ⅝	Illinois Steel Company	49	49¼	48⅞	49	38⅝
18½	6	2,405	— 1⅝	Iowa Central	13¼	13½	11½	11⅝	7¼
41¾	28	2,411	— 2⅜	Iowa Central pf	41⅜	41⅜	39	39	26
9¾	4	800	+ ⅝	Kanawha & Michigan	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅞	...
29⅞	25¾	9,872	....	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	26	29⅞	25¾	28½	...
49¾	22	11,515	— 4¾	Laclede Gas	48¼	48¾	44	44	22
96	70¼	800	....	Laclede Gas pf	96	96	94½	94½	...
22⅜	13	2,005	— 1⅜	Lake Erie & Western	22¾	22¾	20¼	20⅜	15
77	58¼	1,308	— 1½	Lake Erie & Western pf	76½	76½	75	75	66
178½	152	599	— ½	Lake Shore	177½	178	177	177	144½
53	40	278	....	Long Island	42	42	42	42	68
63⅜	40¾	73,749	— 2½	Louisville & Nashville	62⅜	63	61¼	61½	40⅝
113	81¾	63,685	+ 4¾	Manhattan Consolidated	107	113	104⅝	111¼	83½
125	99⅝	1,630	— ½	Metropolitan Traction	124½	124½	123½	124	92½
110¼	90	1,845	+ ⅝	Michigan Central	108⅜	109¼	108	109¼	87
10	10	50	....	Michigan Peninsula Car	14	14	14	14	...
*90	85	*42	....	Michigan Peninsula Car pf	55	60	55	59	...
20¼	10	1,550	— ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	27⅜	27⅜	27	27⅝	15
89⅝	77⅜	161	— 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	88	88	88	88	...
60½	46	2,585	— ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	59½	60	58½	60	39
60	38	1,400	....	Minnesota Iron	60	60	59⅞	60	...
16½	10	8,020	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15½	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	10
39⅜	24¾	46,935	+ 3⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	36½	39⅜	35½	39½	22
43⅝	10	63,844	— ⅝	Missouri Pacific	40	40¼	38	39½	18⅝
32	18	2,190	— ⅜	Mobile & Ohio	30¼	31⅜	30	31½	17
44	21⅝	47,012	+ 4	National Lead Company	39	44	38¼	43	21
100⅝	88⅜	2,501	+ 2½	National Lead Company pf	107½	109⅝	107½	109	81⅜
23½	10	2,625	— 8	National Linseed Oil	19	20	16⅞	18	15
15	3	110	— 1	National Starch	12	12	12	12	...
90	51½	300	+14	National Starch 1st pf	80½	90	87	90	...
45	8⅝	300	— 2	National Starch 2d pf	42	43	40	40	...
8⅝	4⅜	300	+ ¼	New Central Coal	8	8¼	8	8¼	...
31½	20	100	....	New York Air Brake	29	29	29	29	20
103¾	68¼	11,677	+ 1⅜	New Jersey Central	96½	98¼	95¾	96⅝	100¾
113	92½	87,663	+ 1½	New York Central	111½	113	111	112½	91⅞
97½	60½	202	+ 1	New York & East River Gas	94⅜	94⅜	88¼	88½	...
117½	101	166	....	New York & East River Gas pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	...
17⅜	11	1,600	— ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	16¾	17	16½	16⅝	11¼
81½	67⅝	390	+ ⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	80½	81⅝	80½	81⅜	...
42¼	24	510	+ ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	40	42	40¾	42	28
179½	160	10	....	New York, New Haven & Hartford	180¼	180½	180¼	180¼	165
19¼	6½	4,992	+ ½	New York, Susquehanna & Western	18	19¼	18	19	9
39⅝	18¼	8,060	+ 1⅝	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf	39¼	39⅞	38¾	39⅞	23
17¾	9	3,011	+ 2	Norfolk & Western	16	17¼	15⅝	17	...
45⅜	22½	7,627	+ ⅜	Norfolk & Western pf	45	45¼	43⅝	44⅜	...
6¼	3⅜	2,757	+ ⅛	North American	5½	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	4⅜
20⅞	11	57,123	+ 1⅜	Northern Pacific	18⅜	20⅛	18½	19⅞	...
56¼	32¼	141,399	+ 2⅜	Northern Pacific pf	53½	56¼	53½	55⅜	...
18½	12¾	12,450	— ⅛	Ontario & Western	18⅛	18⅜	17½	18	12¾
41	16	1,114	+ 3½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	39	41	36¾	40	...
73	37⅞	1,327	+ ⅝	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf	73	73	72	73	...
23⅜	17¾	1,844	+ ⅝	Oregon Short Line	22	22⅞	21⅝	23	...
31½	24	21,135	— ¼	Pacific Mail	37⅜	38⅜	36½	37⅜	18½
114½	113	3,450	+ ⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	114	114½	114	114⅜	...
3⅞	¼	1,300	+ ⅝	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2	2⅜	2	2⅜	...
22⅜	11½	5,505	....	P., C. C. & St. L.	21¼	22¾	21¼	22	12
60¾	44⅝	1,000	+ ½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf	60	60	59½	60	45
11	4⅝	1,129	+ 2	Pittsburg & Western pf	9½	11	9	11	...
183	152	3,406	+ 1¾	Pullman Palace Car Company	180½	183	180	182½	142
13	8	100	....	Quicksilver pf	10	10	10	10	...
28⅝	16¾	80,625	— ¼	Reading	28¾	28⅞	27¼	27½	...
56⅜	38½	48,332	— ⅛	Reading 1st pf	56	56⅜	55⅜	55⅝	...
34⅜	22½	9,738	— ⅛	Reading 2d pf	34½	34¾	33⅝	33⅝	...
25½	14¾	850	+ 1	Rio Grande Western	24⅞	25½	24½	25½	...
39⅜	38½	1,830	+ 1¼	Rio Grande Western pf	57½	59⅜	56⅞	59¾	...
9⅜	3¼	3,835	— 1	St. Jo. & Gr. Is.	8¾	8¾	8	8	...
52	37⅜	2,073	— 1½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	51	51⅝	48¾	48¾	...
20¼	10½	1,261	— 2½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	18½	19	17½	17½	...
9	4	5,538	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	7⅝	8¾	7½	7⅞	...
57½	37	3,192	....	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	55	55¾	54¾	55½	...
22¾	12	3,735	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	20½	21¾	20½	21⅜	...
1	1	1,240	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern	6½	6½	5¾	5¾	3½
14⅜	3¼	2,700	— ¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf	13¾	14	12⅞	13½	8
30	20	900	+ ½	St. Paul & Duluth	27	30	27	28	17
87	75	134	....	St. Paul & Duluth pf	87	87	87	87	84
125	114	397	....	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	123	123	123	123	120½
84¼	47	26,000	+ 3⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	80½	84¼	79	83⅜	37½
108	108	9	....	Standard Gas pf	151	151	151	151	...
73⅜	13½	4,150	+ ⅜	Southern Pacific	22¼	23⅜	22	22⅞	16
12¾	7	27,005	+ ⅝	Southern Railway	12	12¾	11½	11⅝	7½
38⅜	22⅞	74,144	+ 1⅜	Southern Railway pf	36½	38⅜	35⅝	37⅜	21⅜
11⅜	3½	1,852	+ ⅝	Standard Rope & Twine	8	8	7½	7⅞	...
35⅜	17	40,853	+ 1¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron	33⅞	35½	32¾	34½	21
15	8	11,225	— ⅝	Texas Pacific	14¾	14¾	13¾	13⅞	6⅝
161	146	85	....	Third Avenue	153	153½	153	153½	...
23½	20	200	+ 3¾	Toledo & Ohio Central	23	25¾	23	23¾	...
107⅜	41½	60,254	+ 2¼	Union Pacific 1st in. pd	17½	19⅜	16¾	19¾	...
7¼	1	24,078	+ 1½	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5¾	7¼	5¾	7	1¾
10¼	6¼	3,140	— ¾	United States Leather	9⅜	9⅝	9¼	9¼	7½
72	50	11,635	+ ¾	United States Leather pf	71⅜	71⅝	70⅝	71	49⅞
25¼	10	3,300	+ ⅝	United States Rubber	20	20⅜	19	19⅜	18
76⅞	50	1,495	— ¼	United States Rubber pf	70	70	69	69	...
9⅝	4⅝	7,182	— ⅝	Wabash	9¼	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	5⅜
24	11½	34,877	....	Wabash pf	24	24	22¼	23⅜	13⅜
110½	98	236	....	Wells-Fargo Express	110½	110½	110½	110½	90
10	5⅜	500	+ 1	Western Union Beef	10	10	10	10	...
96⅜	75⅝	92,754	+ ⅞	Western Union Telegraph	95½	96⅜	94⅝	96⅛	80¼
6½	2	25,800	+ 1⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2⅞	4	2⅞	4	6⅜
29	28	6,100	+ 5	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	11⅞	18⅜	11⅜	17½	24¾
4⅜	1	887	....	Wisconsin Central	3¼	3¾	1	2⅞	...
8	1⅜	305	+ 1½	Wisconsin Central pf	7	8	6½	8	...

Total sales.....2,703,592

NOTE.—The highest and lowest price for the year in this table are based on quotations for 100 share lots.
*Prices for small lots; no sale of 100 shares.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
Sept. 9, 1897	£35,363,878	.....
Sept. 10, 1896	42,721,027	.....
Bank of France.		
Sept. 9, 1897	80,879,678	£48,694,406
Sept. 10, 1896	81,214,310	50,014,203
Bank of Germany.		
Sept. 9, 1897	26,147,000	14,500,000
Sept. 10, 1896	29,552,000	14,088,000
Austria-Hungary.		
Sept. 9, 1897	38,132,000	12,541,000
Sept. 10, 1896	29,023,000	12,824,000
Spain.		
Sept. 9, 1897	9,028,000	10,630,000
Sept. 10, 1896	8,528,000	10,410,000
Netherlands.		
Sept. 9, 1897	2,632,000	6,858,000
Sept. 10, 1896	2,634,000	6,853,000
Belgium.		
Sept. 9, 1897	2,904,667	1,452,333
Sept. 10, 1896	2,780,333	1,394,667
Total for the week	£107,087,223	£94,675,739
Total preceding week	108,741,336	95,488,518
Corresponding week last year	196,461,870	96,483,870

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$5,469,768
Corresponding week, 1896	8,040,207
Since Jan. 1, 1897	357,423,458
Corresponding period, 1896	318,396,114

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$6,003,983
Corresponding week, 1896	6,088,607
Since Jan. 1, 1897	275,494,256
Corresponding period, 1896	254,859,843

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$120,957
Corresponding week, 1896	14,535,884
Since Jan. 1, 1897	6,042,320
Corresponding period, 1896	42,821,249

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$684,361
Corresponding week, 1896	1,115,050
Since Jan. 1, 1897	62,[illegible]236
Corresponding period, 1896	87,805,078

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $7,445,325. The banks now hold $26,638,825 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $7,352,600, a decrease in specie of $269,700, a decrease in legal tenders of $7,078,000, an increase in deposits of $390,500, and an increase in circulation of $286,300.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 11,'97.	Sept. 4,'97.	Sept. 12,'96.
Loans	$576,643,800	$569,291,200	$452,698,800
Specie	92,153,700	92,423,400	51,961,800
Legal tenders	95,052,600	102,130,600	68,219,600
Net deposits	642,149,900	641,759,400	445,054,200
Circulation	14,241,000	13,954,700	18,711,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 11,'97.	Sept. 4,'97.	Sept. 12,'96.
Specie	$92,153,700	$92,423,400	$51,961,800
Legal tenders	95,052,600	102,130,600	68,219,600
Total res'v.	$187,206,300	$194,554,000	$120,181,400
Reserve required ag'st deposits	160,537,475	160,439,850	111,413,375
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$26,668,825	$34,114,150	$8,767,825

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$26,668,825	1892	$4,781,975
1896	34,114,150	1891	8,722,775
1895	8,767,825	1890	*3,306,925
1894	61,934,275	1889	5,134,775
1893	2,906,325	1888	12,423,575

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending Sept. 11	$692,611,031
*Balances week ending Sept. 11	30,583,645
Exchanges week ending Sept. 4	733,603,063
Balances week ending Sept. 4	38,101,864
Exchanges week ending Aug. 28	632,208,157
Balances week ending Aug. 28	36,798,566
Exchanges week ending Aug. 21	650,687,879
Balances week ending Aug. 21	30,807,792

*Five days.

COMPLETE BOND SALES FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 11, 1897.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
22	American Spirits Mfg. 6s	83¾	86	83¾	86
1	American Cotton Oil 8s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
80	American Tobacco scrip	86	90	85	85
68	Ann Arbor 1st	83	84	83	83½
1,394½	A., T., & S. F. general 4s	89	90	88¾	88¾
3,115½	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	59¼	61	58½	60⅜
4	Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parks Branch	108	108½	108	108½
96	Brooklyn Elevated 1st, trust rects	80¼	81	80¼	81
603	Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	88¼	95	88¼	95
6	Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½
33	Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	101¾	102¼	101¾	102
3	Buffalo, New York & Erie 1st	141	141	141	141
5	Buffalo & Erie new 7s	104½	104½	104½	104½
6	B., C. R. & N. 1st	108	108	108	109
23	Canada Southern 1st	110¼	110¼	109¾	110
1	Canada Southern 2d	106	106	106	106
16	Central of Georgia 1st 5s	114½	115¼	114½	115¼
88	Central of Georgia con. 5s	94⅞	95	94½	95
439	Central of Georgia 1st inc	40	52	40	47
207	Central of Georgia 2d inc	14	18¾	14	17¾
1	Central of Georgia 3d inc	84½	84½	84½	85
9	Central of New Jersey general 5s	113½	113½	113	113
11	Central Pacific 6s of 1898	102¼	102¼	102	102
190	Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	82⅞	83	82	82
10	Chesapeake & Ohio cn. 5s	112	112¼	112	112
3	Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st cn. 4s	101½	102½	101½	102½
12	Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 2d cn. 4s	92½	92½	92	92
1	Chicago & Alton s. f. 6s	113	113	113	113
28	Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	101¼	102	101¼	102
11	Chicago & Erie 1st	111	111	111	111
4	Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st	101½	101½	101½	101½
4	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 6s	95	96	95	96
10	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 5s	83	83	83	83
63	Chicago, Burl. & Quincy cv. 5s	108⅛	109¾	108⅛	109¾
1	Chicago, Burl. & Quincy deb. 5s	105	105	105	105
40	Chicago, Burl. & Quincy, Neb. 4s	94½	94¼	94¼	94½
18	C., B. & Q. 7s	116	116½	116	116½
4	Chicago Gas & C. 1st	104¼	104½	104¼	104½
7	Chi., St. P. & M. 1st	131½	131½	131½	131½
257	Chi. Term. Trans, tr. ctfs	45⅜	45¾	44¾	44¾
6	C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L.	95½	95½	95½	95½
8	Col. & H. V. 5s, t. r., $45 paid	75	76	73	76
84	Col. Mid. 1st 6s, t. r	64½	65¼	64¼	65
94	Col. Mid. cn. 4s, 1st in. paid	13¾	14	12¾	13
5	Col. & Ninth Av. 5s	118	118	118	118
3	Commercial Cable 4s	106⅜	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
3	Dal. & Waco 1st	82½	82½	82½	82½
17½	Denver & Rio Grande 4s	88½	89¼	88½	89½
92	Detroit Gas 5s	91¾	93½	91	93
20	Detroit, M. & M., 1. g	20	20	20	20
2	E. T., Va. & Ga. Div	116	116	116	116
5	E. T., Va. & G., reor. lien	90	90	90	90
6	E. T., Va. & G. 1st	108½	108¼	108½	108½
2	E. T., Va. & G. con. 5s	110¼	110½	110	110
2	Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y., con. 5s	113	113	113	113
2	Eliz. & Big S. 1st	100	100	100	100
19	Erie 1st cn	143	143	142¼	142¼
358	Erie general lien	73	73¾	73	73
413	Erie prior lien	92⅞	93½	92⅝	93
4	Erie 1st ext. 5s	112	112	112	112
10	Erie 3d mortgage	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
3	Erie 4th mortgage	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
3	Erie 5th gold 4s	104	104	104	104
1	Evansville & Terre Haute 1st	108	108	108	108
247	Flint & P. M. general 6s	114	114	114	114
16	Flint & P. M. cn. 5s	85¼	87½	85¼	87½

Continued from Page 7.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FERRY COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
40.	Brooklyn and New York	191	May 5	191	May 5
68.	Union	61	Jan. 20	60½	Jan. 27

GAS COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
25.	Consol., Baltimore	56⅝	June 23	56⅝	June 23
10.	Consumers', Jersey City	73	May 26	73	May 26
10.	Equitable	200¼	Feb. 10	200¼	Feb. 10
65.	New York Mutual	244¾	June 30	231	Jan. 20
36.	Richmond County	80	April 28	80	April 28
80.	Yonkers	125	May 26	125	May 26

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
25.	Central and South American	120½	Jan. 27	120½	Jan. 27
5.	Inter-Ocean	105	May 12	105	May 12
53.	Mexican	198	Jan. 27	198	Jan. 27
35.	N. J. and N. Y. Telephone	123¼	Jan. 13	123¼	Jan. 13
2.	Postal Telegraph and Cable	96½	Feb. 17	96½	Feb. 17

HORSE AND ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
37.	Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry	31¾	March 31	31½	May 5
26.	Broadway and Seventh Avenue	201½	June 23	200¼	May 5
40.	Capital Traction	50¾	March 24	50¾	March 24
38.	Central Park North and E. River	170	May 19	164	Feb. 17
30.	Consol. of Grand Rapids	10	June 23	10	June 23
30.	Consol. of Grand Rapids pf	40	June 23	40	June 23
6.	Dry Dock, E. B. and Battery	157½	June 23	157½	June 23
53.	42d St., Manhattan and St. N. Aves	41	June 23	40	May 12
25.	Kings County Traction	38	May 6	38	May 6
150.	Second Avenue	130	Feb. 10	130	Feb. 10
1.	Sixth Avenue	207	Jan. 27	207	Jan. 27
150.	Staten Island	54	May 18	53	May 18
20.	Whitney Avenue, New Haven	30	May 12	30	May 12

AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
34.	Amphion Academy	62	Jan. 20	50	Jan. 27
20.	Brooklyn Academy of Music	131	Jan. 27	131	Jan. 27
4.	Clinton Hall Association	66	Jan. 27	52	Feb. 3
41.	Coney Island Jockey Club	60	May 12	55	Jan. 20
10.	Eden Musée	40	Feb. 3	40	Feb. 3

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
50.	American Air Power, N. J.	26	June 30	26	June 30
116.	American Bank Note	46	Jan. 23	46	Jan. 23
7.	American Typefounders'	20½	May 26	20½	May 26
2.	Automatic Fire Alarm Ex	49	Sept. 8	49	Sept. 8
20.	Bradstreet's New Haven	535	April 14	535	April 14
20.	Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage	125	Feb. 3	115	Jan. 27
100.	Brook. Wharf & Ware. pf., Series A	70	March 3	70	March 3
20.	Citizens' W. S. Co., Newtown, L. I	90	Jam 27	90	Jan. 27
80.	D. Appleton Company	60	July 7	60	July 7
4,300.	Diamond Match	120	March 9	120	March 9
300.	Eastern Elevator, Buffalo	72½	July 28	72½	July 21
668.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co	51	May 26	51	May 26
13.	Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	11	Jan. 30	11	Jan. 30
100.	Met. Iron & Land	26	Feb. 10	26	Feb. 10
9.	Michigan-Peninsular Car	19½	Jan. 20	12¾	Jan. 27
18.	Mount Morris Electric Light	23	Aug. 8	23	Aug. 8
285.	New York Biscuit	50	July 14	41⅜	Feb. 10
2.	Old Dominion Steamship	82½	March 24	82½	March 24
110.	Pennsylvania Coal	350	Jan. 27	315	March 17
67.	Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing	42½	May 18	42½	May 18
18.	Russell Erwin Manufacturing	301	Jan. 20	283	Jan. 27
30.	Safety Car Heating	75¾	Feb. 3	75¾	Feb. 3
10.	Sebastian Wagon as	100	May 5	100	May 5
542.	Standard Oil	326½	June 23	262½	Jan. 13
2.	Sunday Creek Coal pf	104	July 21	104	July 21
17.	Trow. Directory Printing	3¾	Aug. 4	3½	March 17
10.	Union Typewriter	1½	March 17	1½	March 17
195.	Wagner Palace Car	153⅜	June 30	150¼	May 26
6.	Welsbach	42	June 9	42	June 9
108.	West Side Construction	15	Feb. 10	15	Feb. 10

STEAM RAILROADS.

(No Properties Active on S Exchange Given.)

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
40.	Atlanta & Charlottesville Line	98	March 24	97	June 23
100.	Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	38	May 25	38	May 25
11.	Erie & Pitts., gtd. by Penn	150	June 23	150	June 23
26.	Erie & Kal'zoo, gtd. by Lake Shore	226	June 23	226	May 26
24.	Houston & Texas Central pf.	30	May 26	30	May 26
14.	Panama	66	April 14	66	April 14
13.	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi., gtd	167	Jan. 13	167	Jan. 13
80.	Toledo & Ohio Central	19¼	Jan. 20	15	Jan. 27
34.	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	53¼	Jan. 27	50¼	Jan. 20
169.	United R. R. of New Jersey	252¾	Aug. 25	243	March 24

BONDS, (IN $1,000.)

WATER COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
1.	Crystal 1st mtg. 6s, 1910	75	Jan. 27	75	Jan. 27
12.	Dundee, Passaic, N. J., 1st 7s, 1922	112¾	June 9	110½	May 19
15.	Flatbush 1st mtg. 6s, 1911	100⅛	Jan. 20	100⅛	Jan. 20
6.	Flatbush 2d 6s, 1911	100	Jan. 20	100	Jan. 20
1.	Jersey City scrip 7s, 1913	131¾	May 5	131¾	May 5
81.	Jersey City scrip 7s, 1902	113¼	May 12	112¼	July 14
1.	Jersey City scrip, 1907	107	June 16	107	June 16
2.	Omaha 5 per cent., 1946	40	Feb. 3	40	Feb. 3
1.	Spring Valley, San F. 1st mtg., 1906	117⅝	Jan. 27	117⅝	Jan. 27

TOWN, CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
3.	Brook. C. per water loan 6s, 1907	123½	Jan. 20	123½	Jan. 20
1.	Bridgeport, Conn., 3½s, 1915	100⅜	Jan. 27	100⅜	Jan. 27
1.	City of Minneapolis 4s, 1917	104	Jan. 27	104	Jan. 27
1.	City of Rich., Va., 4 per cent r., 1923	98⅝	Jan. 27	98⅜	Jan. 27
19.	N. Y. City 5, Cen. Park f., 1898	101⅝	May 12	101⅝	May 12
2½.	N. Y. City 6s, Croton w. main, 1906	113⅝	May 12	113⅝	May 12
10½.	N. Y. City 5 p. c. gold stock rg., 1908	116⅞	July 28	116⅞	July 28
5.	N. Y. City sub. water bonds, t. r	40	Feb. 16	40	Feb. 16
5.	North Hudson Co. con. 5s R., 1928	101¼	Jan. 27	101¼	Jan. 27
75.	State of Georgia 4½s, 1915, R	111½	March 10	111½	March 10
8.	Town of Flatbush School Dis. No. 3	105⅞	Jan. 20	105⅞	Jan. 20
2.	Town of Smithtown, L. I., 7s, 1901	109⅜	Jan. 20	109⅜	Jan. 20

FERRY COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
1.	Brook. & N. Y. ctfs. of indebt., 1911	108	May 5	108	May 5
2.	Brooklyn & N. Y. 1st 6s, 1911	117	May 5	117	May 5
1.	Metropolitan 1st mtg. 5s, 1937	109¾	Feb. 24	109¾	Feb. 24
5.	N. Y. & S. Brooklyn 1st mtg	95	Jan. 27	95	Jan. 27
5.	Union 5s, 1920	104¾	June 16	104¾	June 16

GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
3.	Ed. El. Ill. of St. L. 1st mtg. 6s	50	Feb. 17	50	Feb. 17
3.	Flatbush Gas 1st mtg. 6s, 1914	105¼	Jan. 20	105¼	Jan. 20
1.	Met. Gas Light 1st 6s, 1901	106¼	June 16	105½	July 7
3.	Newburg Elec. 1st 6s, 1944 c	99⅜	June 30	95	March 3
20.	N. Y. & E. R. Gas 1st 5s, 1945	100	May 5	100	May 5
10.	N. Y. & E. R. 1st con. 5s, 1945	101¼	May 5	101⅛	May 5
1.	Northern Gas Light 1st 5s	101	July 21	101	July 21

HORSE AND ELECTRIC STREET RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
½.	Bellaire 6s, 1st mtg	131	Jan. 26	131	Jan. 26
1.	Broadway Surface 2d 5s, 1905	106	June 30	106	June 30
1.	Cen. Park N. & E. River 7s con	114⅛	May 19	114⅛	May 19
3.	Consol. G. Rapids 1st	68	June 23	68	June 23
6.	Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5s	101¼	Aug. 12	101¼	Aug. 12
1.	Milwaukee 1st mtg. 5s	103	Feb. 24	103	Feb. 24
5.	Nassau El. 1st 5s	93¼	July 7	93¼	July 7
1.	Staten I. R. Transit 2d gtd., B. & O.	70¾	Jan. 2	70¾	Jan. 2
11.	28th & 29th Sts. 1st mtg. 5	107½	Jan. 27	104½	June 23
1.	23d St. 5s, 1909	105½	Jan. 27	105½	Jan. 27
1.	West Side, Mil., 1st 5s	104⅛	Feb. 24	104⅛	Feb. 24

STEAM RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
1.	Baltimore & Potomac 1st mtg. 6s	123¾	Jan. 27	123¾	Jan. 27
8.	Belvidere & Del. 4s con., 1927 reg	103½	Feb. 3	103½	Feb. 3
8.	Camden & Atlantic 6s, 1899	106⅛	March 24	106⅛	March 24
1.	Cin., Rich. & Ft. W. 1st 7s	113½	Jan. 27	113½	Jan. 27
1.	Columbus & Ind. Cen. 40-year 7s	119¼	March 10	119¼	March 10
5.	Eureka Springs 1st 6s	70	Jan. 13	70	Jan. 13
1.	Long Island, Flushing, 1st 6s, 1911	112¼	Jan. 27	112¼	Jan. 27
5.	Louis. & West. 1st 6s, reg	109	Jan. 27	109	Jan. 27
1.	N. Castle & Shenango V. 1st 6s, reg	103	Jan. 27	103	Jan. 27

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
5.	Caledonia, Min. & Mfg. 6s	50	June 23	50	June 23
5.	Madison Sq. Garden 2d 6s	70½	March 24	70½	March 24
10.	Mechanical Rubber 6s, 1918	96	March 23	96	March 23
1.	Mon. Beach Country Club 5s	55	May 5	55	May 5
2.	R. R. Equip. Co. Car tr. loan 6s	94	Jan. 27	94	Jan. 27
1.	Riding Club, New York, 6s	86	May 6	86	May 6
1.	Whitebreast Fuel, Iowa, 6s	70	June 23	70	June 23

CHESS CONGRESS IN BERLIN.

Entries in the International Tournament Which Begins To-day.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The Chess Congress of the Berlin Schachgesellschaft was opened at the Architekten Haus, 92 and 93 Wilhelm Strasse, in this city, to-day, when the committee announced that they had accepted the following twenty entries for the international tournament, the first round of which contest will be played to-morrow: S. Alapin, St. Petersburg; Ad Albin, Vienna; Curt von Bardeleben, Leipsic; J. H. Blackburne, London; Amos Burn, Liverpool; H. Caro, Berlin; R. Charousek, Buda-Pesth; J. Cohn, Berlin; B. Englisch, Vienna; M. Janowski, Paris; G. Marco, Vienna; J. Metger, Kiel; E. Schiffers, St. Petersburg; C. Schlechter, Vienna; H. Suechting, Brackrade, Oldenburg; R. Teichmann, London; M. Tschigorin, St. Petersburg; C. A. Walbrodt, Berlin; S. Winawer, Warsaw; A. Zinkl, Vienna.

After each of the men had drawn his number, the schedule was given out for the contests, of which one round will be played every day, Sundays excepted. Previous to the beginning of each day's play another ballot will be taken to decide which of the rounds will be played on each day. The following round will probably be played to-morrow:

Walbrodt vs. Teichmann.	Albin vs. Bardeleben.
Burn vs. Janowski.	Charousek vs. Englisch.
Zinkl vs. Metger.	Schiffers vs. Blackburne.
Caro vs. Marco.	Tschigorin vs. Suechting.
Winawer vs. Schlechter.	
Alapin vs. Cohn.	

The All-Around Championship.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—L. A. Carpenter, who in 1895 won the New England all-around athletic championship, won the professional all-around athletic championship of America at Apollo Garden yesterday over a good field of athletes. W. W. White of Philadelphia was second, and J. P. Watson of Canada third.

A ROW AT A BALL GAME.

Contest Between the New York and Brooklyn Teams Interrupted.

During the progress of the baseball game between the New York and Brooklyn teams at Weehawken yesterday for the benefit of the relatives of William Norr, the baseball writer, who died recently, what threatened to be a bad row occurred near third base.

Seymour, the New York pitcher, was covering the base. Some boys in the crowd back of him began to guy him because of his errors. Seymour retorted and the matter was taken up by some men in the crowd. After a time one of the crowd ran up to the ball player and assumed a fighting attitude. In a moment Seymour and his opponent were in the centre of a big and excited gathering. Four policemen dashed into the crowd and drove it back from the field. One man was placed under restraint, but as no blows had been struck, was not locked up. The game resulted in a score of 14 to 5 in favor of the New Yorks.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Hiawatha, owned by Mr. Fleischmann; steamer Seneca, owned by G. Fletcher; sloop Wasp, owned by H. L. Lippitt.

The only departure was the steamer Formosa, owned by Mr. Fabian.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Susquehanna, owned by Joseph Stickney; steamer Marguerita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Black Pearl, owned by E. B. Sheldon; sloop Ilderim, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Daffodil, owned by F. P. Sands; sloop Zigeneur, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Dorothy, II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Van Winkle; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan.

FUTURE TROTTING EVENTS

Important Meetings Yet to Take Place—The Campaign Will End in Kentucky.

PARKWAY TRACK PROGRAMME

Four Days of Sport for the Local Patrons of Harness Racing—List of Horses Eligible for Six Classes Has Been Prepared.

Though the light-harness steppers have completed the tour of the Grand Circuit, their occupation is by no means gone for the season. There are important meetings yet to come all over the country, the Northern and Middle States still contributing their share to the sport which began about three months ago. The stables will go to Kentucky in October, where the campaign will end with the Breeders' meeting at Lexington, lasting two weeks, with a shorter programme at Louisville. Star Pointer concluded his Eastern engagements when he defeated Joe Patchen at Boston, on Saturday, and the champion goes West to try conclusions with his big black adversary, on such fast tracks as those at Minneapolis and Terre Haute. The two-minute pacer will not perform on any of the Northern courses again this year, unless Boston or Portland should secure him for his trials against the wagon and high-wheel sulky records which he is to make next month. For the local patrons of harness racing, the next attraction is the programme arranged for this week at the Parkway track, Brooklyn. This occupies four days, commencing to-morrow, and includes eight races. Six of the classes closed early in the season, and two open events were added last week. Entries for the free-for-all contests have not yet been made up, but the committee of the Parkway Driving Club met on Saturday evening, and a list of the horses eligible for the other six classes was prepared. This is as follows:

2:50 Class.—Trotting. Flatbush Purse, $500.—Jimmie B., g. g., Luke A Burke, New York; Solitaire, ch. g., Belle Mead Stock Farm, Belle Mead, N. J.; Dalsy D., bl. m., John F. Dingee, Brooklyn; Axmore, b. g., J. W. Flagler, New York; Dolly Duroc, b. m., S. S. Hyde, Hempstead, L. I.; Jet, bl. m., A. Nodine, Brooklyn; Collector, br. g., J. H. Phillips, Parkville, L. I.; Rush, b. s., Myron C. Rush, Brooklyn; Belle Flower, b. m., W. H. White, Brooklyn; Fred W., b. g., C. J. Williamson, Stony Brook, L. I.

2:40 Class.—Trotting. Bushwick Purse, $500.—Waldorf, ro. g., J. W. Flagler, New York; Mary L., b. m., S. S. Hyde, Hempstead, L. I.; Mary C., b. m., C. J. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.; Amango, b. g., J. H. Powers, Brooklyn; Peekskill, b. s., Myron C. Rush, Brooklyn; Arbitrator, br. g., W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn.

2:27 Class.—Trotting. Bay Ridge Purse, $500.—Bishop Dudley, ch. g., J. P. Allen, Elizabeth, N. J.; Annie D., bl. m., R. H. Atkins, Brooklyn; Operetta, ch. m., E. P. Avery, New Haven, Conn.; Kittie Maria, b. m., F. M. Cornwall, New York; Crescent, b. g., Parkway Stable, Parkway, L. I.; Dresch, b. g., W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Last Chance, b. g., George Malcom, Brooklyn; Hunyadi, b. g., Driscoll, Parkville, L. I.

2:22 Class.—Trotting. Brooklyn Purse, $500. Highland Boy, ch. g., James Arkel, Westfield, N. J.; Little Frank, b. g., Luke A. Burke, New York; Almonero, b. m., George H. Fleet, Cutchogue, L. I.; Spendthrift, br. g., C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.; McLaughlin Maid, ch. m., E. C. Moser, Parkville, L. I.; Wanda, b. m., W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Nita Pancoast, br. m., Parkville Farm, Parkville, L. I.; Newport, br. h., James D. Shields, Lackawack, N. Y.; Replete, b. h., J. E. Dusenberry, Portville, N. Y.

2:17 Class.—Trotting. Hamilton Purse, $500. Memorial, b. m., Luke A. Burke, New York; Mark Twain, b. g., John F. Dingee, Brooklyn; Georgia H., b. m., John Francis, Fairfield, Conn.; Dudley Olcott, ch. g., Charles G. Moser, Parkville, L. I.; Julia, b. m., Thomas Morgan, Brooklyn; King Chimes, b. g., George Roeckel, Foster's Meadow, L. I.; Agnes Morrell, g. m., Nicholas Ryan, Brooklyn.

2:25 Class.—Pacing. Fleetwood Purse, $500. Grace Anderson, b. m., John Bohanan, Brooklyn; Annie T., formerly Ruth C., blk. m., H. B. Carroll, New York; Nea, b. m., Cornwall Farm, Cornwall, N. Y.; Pine Knot, br. g., Eglinton Stock Farm, Allentown, N. J.; Pan Pan, br. g., S. S. Hyde, Hempstead, L. I; Belletto, br. m., R. F. Mills, Greenport, N. Y.; Harrison T., ch. g., J. P. Rogers, Gravesend, N. Y.

A JERSEY RIDER INJURED.

May Lose His Sight as the Result of a Collision.

ORANGE, Sept. 12.—Joseph Parcelli is a patient at the Orange Memorial Hospital as the result of injuries received this afternoon while scorching on his bicycle. He has a large gash over his right eye, and it is feared that he may lose his sight.

A surrey containing a man, two women, and two children was being driven up Main Street, when one of the children's hats fell off. The driver was just swinging the carriage about when Parcelli came up Cone Street on his bicycle, with handle bars down and his head bent over, and ran into the carriage shaft. He was thrown to the ground, and when picked up was unconscious. Policeman Cooper called an ambulance, in which he was taken to the hospital, where it required two hours' work to revive him.

The driver of the carriage went away without waiting to inquire about the bicyclist's injuries.

New Trotting Record.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—President J. M Battle of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of St. Louis has received a telegram from his trainer, who is campaigning Dandy Jim at Crawfordsville, Ind., to the effect that the horse had established a new world's record over a half-mile track, trotting in 2:10 flat The previous record was 2:10¾.

CRICKETERS ALL READY.

Preparations Completed for the International Match To-day.

H. Tyers of the New Jersey Athletic Club has been elected to umpire in the game to-day at Staten Island between the English team and All-New York. He will act for the Britishers, while F. Luffman has been asked to stand as the representative of the Metropolitan League.

It was expected that the game would be twelve a side, but the attack of rheumatism from which W. McG. Hemmingway is suffering will probably change this, and the teams will be composed of the usual eleven players. Owing to the early hour of sunset play will start promptly at 10 o'clock. The New York team is in first-class condition, and is expected to prove a dangerous opponent to the visitors.

The teams as finally selected will be as follows:

New York—R. T. Rokeby, (Captain,) A. E. Paterson and H. N. Townsend of the Staten Island Cricket Club; H. C. Wright, M. R. Cobb, F. F. Kelly, H. C. Clarke, J. F. Curran, and C. P. Hurditch of the New Jersey Athletic Club, and F. J. Prendergast and J. Adam of the Manhattan Cricket Club.

English Team—P. F. Warner (Captain) and J. R. Head of Middlesex, H. D. G. Leveson-Gower and H. B. Chinnery of Surrey, G. L. Jessop of Gloucestershire, F. G. Bull of Essex, R. A. Bennett of Hampshire, H. H. Marriott and W. Stocks of Leicestershire, J. N. Tonge of Kent, and A. D. Whatman of the Eaton Ramblers.

LOCAL CRICKET CHAMPIONS.

The Brooklyn Team Leads the New York Association.

The games for the local cricket championship were brought to a conclusion on Saturday, and the records of the New York Cricket Association are now complete. Those of the Metropolitan League were made up a week ago.

In the contests of the former organization the Brooklyn Cricket Club has gained first place with an excellent record, having lost but one game in the fourteen played. The Paterson Club has almost an equally good record, and they would have tied the Brooklyns for the lead, but for a drawn match which might have been a victory. The following are the records:

New York Cricket Association.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n.	Per Ct.
Brooklyn	14	11	1	2	.916
Paterson	14	10	1	3	.909
New Jersey A. C.	14	8	3	3	.727
Kings County	14	6	7	1	.481
Manhattan	14	5	8	1	.384
Kearny	14	5	9	0	.357
Columbia	14	3	11	0	.214
St. George's	14	2	10	2	.166

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

Threatening Weather Prevents the Usual Sunday Activity About the Boathouses.

THE RACING SEASON ENDED

A Dinner to the Metropolitan Gig and Shell Crews at College Point—Crescent Club's Basket Party at Cold Spring.

Harlem River oarsmen were not overactive yesterday, the threatening weather keeping most of them away from the boathouses. However, what rowing was done was for pleasure, as the racing season is now over and all crews have quit training.

The Metropolitan Rowing Clubhouse was deserted all day owing to the fact that about fifty of the members went to Donnelly's College Point Hotel, where a dinner was tendered the club's four-oared gig and four-oared shell crews to show the club's appreciation for their good work and faithful training during the past three months. The crews are as follows: Four-oared Gig—J. P. Binzen, No. 1; Claude Haines, No. 2; Horace Reddy, No. 3; Joseph Conlin, stroke, and T. Clark, coxswain. Four-oared Shell—I. Parkington, No. 1; T. S. Manley, No. 2; Frank Ellis, No. 3, and William Grant, stroke.

The members assembled at the boathouse at 9 A. M., and half an hour later they manned the four and eight oared barges and started for College Point. On arriving there a game of ball was enjoyed and dinner was served at 1 o'clock. Speeches were made by C. F. Naething, the first President of the club, who addressed the crew in behalf of the charter members of the club. T. S. Manley responded in behalf of the crews. The Hon. David Welsh, Julius D. Mahr of the Harlem Regatta Association, and Donald Nkoll also spoke. Among the prominent members present were President Michael Kelleher, J. M. O'Connell, Vice President; A. T. Clark, Secretary; Capt. John O'Regan, William Grant, Lieutenant; William Henry Naething, William F. Hiers, William Draddy, William Morris, George Russell, Dr. Monohan, William Goepfert, Thomas Cercanie, W. J. Wyman, Clark, Horace Reddy, M. Jennings, and T. M. Holder. It was dusk before the party arrived at the boathouse on the return trip.

A large party from the Crescent Boathouse also started out early during the morning, and rowed up the river as far as Cold Spring, where they had a basket party and spent the day very pleasantly.

About twenty-five members of the Nassau Boat Club also made a trip to College Point in the four and six oared barges. On arriving there they engaged in a game of base ball with a picked nine, composed of the members of the Dauntless Rowing Club. The game was a lively one from start to finish, but the Nassaus doubled on the Dauntless men every time, and the result at the end of the fourth inning, when the game was called by Umpire L. N. Mackay, was that the Nassaus had 14 runs to the Dauntless boys' 7. The teams were composed of the following members: Nassau Boat Club, Harold Clearman, W. Bogart, J. D. Thees, Jr., O. D. Thees, Frank Smith, Irving Smith, Louis Lefferts, George Weilmans, and Louis Garrigues; Dauntless Boat Club, Anderson, Wustlick, Holman, McAleer, Conlin, Oppenheim, Du Barry, and Cornell.

The Nassau Boat Club races for the Appleton and Abeel Cups will be rowed over the regular one-mile course on Saturday, Sept. 25. There is likely to be a very warm contest for the cups, as there is some young blood in the club which has developed wonderfully during the past season.

A reunion of the members of the Harlem Regatta Association will be held at Donnelly's College Point Hotel on Sunday, Sept. 11. A start will be made from the Metropolitan Boat Clubhouse at 11 o'clock. So far about 150 members of the various clubs have signified their intention of attending the reunion, which promises to become a fixed yearly event and a fitting close of a successful rowing season. The Union Boat Club had several crews on the water during the day, and the colors of the Nonparells and Atalantas were seen in barges carrying pleasure parties.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

St. Louis Defeated by Cleveland in the Only League Game Played Yesterday.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Baltimore	80	33	.708
Boston	83	35	.703
New York	75	41	.647
Cincinnati	66	49	.574
Cleveland	58	59	.496
Washington	54	62	.466
Chicago	53	64	.453
Brooklyn	53	65	.449
Pittsburg	50	63	.435
Philadelphia	51	67	.432
Louisville	49	69	.415
St. Louis	27	90	.231

Result of League Game Yesterday.

Cleveland, 15; St. Louis, 4.

Games To-day.

Chicago in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Boston.
New York in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Louisville.
Cleveland in St. Louis.
Cincinnati in Washington.

Cleveland, 15; St. Louis, 4.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 12.—The feature of the game to-day was the way the Indians opened up on Hart. Burkett made a double, Childs, Wallace, and McKean triples, and Tebeau and Pickering singles before a man was retired in the first inning. Then Coleman went in to pitch, but the slugging continued. Score:

Cleveland	4	0	2	5	1	2	0	1	—15
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2— 4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 22; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 0; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and Criger; St. Louis, Hart, Coleman and Douglass. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Other Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; Providence, 2.
At Paterson—Paterson, 1; Lancaster, 6.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Wilkesbarre, 8.
At Montreal—Montreal, 8; Springfield, 18.

BASEBALL NOTES.

The friends of Charles H. Ebbetts, Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn club, will tender him a benefit at Eastern Park next month. The Brooklyn team will meet some strong team on the occasion.

At this early date the New York management is already talking of strengthening its team for next season. The club will pay a liberal sum for a good third baseman, and will also secure another fielder. The pitching department cannot be improved upon, as the present array of pitching talent is the strongest in the League.

Last week was not very fruitful for the Giants. They lost one game, and in another played a tie with the Pittsburgs, and then dropped a game to Brooklyn. The tie game with the Pittsburgs cannot be played off, as the Pirates are in the West and will not return to play one game unless it is absolutely necessary. Such an occasion is not likely to arise, as the Giants are practically out of the race so far as second place is concerned.

Arrangements for the Winter trip of the All-America baseball team with the champion Baltimores have been completed. The players who have thus far consented to join the All-American team are O. P. Tebeau, Manager of the Clevelands, who will act as Captain and play second base; Jesse Burkett of Cleveland, left field; William Lange of Chicago, centrefield; Stahl of Boston, right field; Anderson of Brooklyn, first base; Collins of Boston, third base; Dahlen of Chicago, shortstop; Donahue of Chicago, catcher; Breitenstein of Cincinnati, Callahan of Chicago, and Powell of Cleveland, pitchers and utility players. While in California several baseball athletic events will be arranged in connection with the games.

Expel the Walking Delegate.

There is dissension in the ranks of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, and last evening one faction held a meeting at 1,128 Third Avenue, and proceeded to expel Walking Delegate John F. Maher and several of his adherents from the local assembly and to reorganize the local.

SUABIAN FOLK CELEBRATE

Thirty-fifth Annual Festival of the Cannstatter Volksfest Verein Opened.

QUAINT GAMES AND COSTUMES

A Fruit Column Over Thirty Feet in Height—Seven Staid Burghers Chase a Hare Under Difficulties—Winning of the Prize Rooster.

Towering over thirty feet above the ground and composed of every variety of fruit raised in all parts of the world the fruit column at Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday looked down upon as picturesque a scene as has been witnessed at that resort in many a day. It was the opening of the Cannstatter harvest festival, which is to last three more days—to-day, to-morrow, and next Sunday.

Nearly 2,000 Suabians, as the natives of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg are best known, gathered from far and near to live once more in a Suabian atmosphere and revive the games and customs that delighted their hearts in their youth. To make the affair the more realistic numbers of young girls and boys, as well as a few older persons, donned the Suabian peasant garb, conceded to be one of the most tasteful of the many national costumes affected by the rural inhabitants of Southern Germany.

The girls wore very wide abbreviated skirts of flaming red, under which peeped a speck of white hosiery surmounting high-heeled and high-cut shoes laced with fancy ribbons. A short corsage of black or navy blue velvet met the skirt at the waist, and in front a perfect network of white and blue tape, here and there interspersed with gilt lace, combined with the fluffy muslin puffs that formed the sleeves and yoke, altogether forming a charming costume.

The men were attired in the gray and green laced coats peculiar to the mountaineers of Thuringia, with broad velvet belts interlaced with silver chains and trinkets. Knee trousers and thick woolen hose of gorgeous hue and Alpine hats completed the costume.

A Typical Procession.

Festivities began with a procession through the park headed by the officers of the Cannstatter Volksfest Verein in a body. They walked in pairs, and considering the fact that the avenue of march was only some five feet broad they could not have walked in wider columns, for there was not a man among them who would not tip the scales at less than 250 pounds. All sleek, fat, jolly looking individuals, with faces that betrayed not a care in the world, and clearly showed a predilection for the product of Suabian hops and malt.

Following them came the Schwaebischer Saengerbund, the musical adjunct of the society, and right behind appeared the procession of the members in costume, the girls in the lead and the male element following. The rear guard of the procession was composed of members in plain clothes.

At the fruit column, a marvel of taste and symmetry of arrangement, the procession halted. President J. Haeusler, a typical Suabian, addressed the audience in a few words of welcome spoken in the Suabian dialect, and then gave way to the singers, who warmed the hearts of their hearers with songs of home and the Fatherland.

This ended the ceremony of the festival, and the audience dispersed to take part in the games and amusements. One of the best appreciated of the latter was the so-called "rejuvenating mill," an old Suabian play based on a legend of the Black Forest. Six old women with faltering steps and backs bent double, step to a mill where they hope to be ground into a mass and then remolded into models of youth and beauty. The six

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against LOUIS E. BOMEISLER, as executor, etc., and others defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, described as follows: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-one (121) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Second Avenue and the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, and running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the middle line of the block between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets; thence westerly along said line, sixteen (16) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Second Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, sixteen (16) feet, to the point of beginning, said premises being now known as No. 248 East Fiftieth Street.—Dated New York, August 6th, 1897.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

The sale of the premises above described is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of September, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, August 27th, 1897.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DIVISION AND GOUVERNEUR STREETS.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—JUSTUS L. BILLIG, THOMAS G. MITCHELL and HENRY B. VAUGHAN as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Daniel B. Fayerweather, deceased, plaintiffs, against JEANNIE ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of August, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 23d day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, September 14th, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by S. de Wallace, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected known as Nos. 282, 284 and 286 East Broadway, and Nos. 271, 273, 273½, and 275 Division Street, in the City of New York, and being the Section and Lot Nos. 287 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Division Street with the westerly side of Gouverneur Street, running thence westerly along said southerly side of Division Street sixty-four feet four inches; thence running southerly parallel with or nearly so with Gouverneur Street one hundred and one feet seven inches to the northerly side of East Broadway; thence easterly along East Broadway, sixty-four feet four inches to the intersection of the northerly side of East Broadway with the westerly side of Gouverneur Street; and thence running northerly along said westerly side of Gouverneur Street one hundred and one feet seven inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as No. 179 Second Avenue.—Dated New York, August 16th, 1897.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

ALEXANDER AND COLBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to September 14th, 1897, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, September 7th, 1897.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ABRAHAM L. NEWBERGER, plaintiff, against LOTTIE E. STEIN, Myer J. Stein, and Jacob A. Stein, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, described as follows: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-one (121) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Second Avenue and the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, and running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the middle line of the block between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets; thence westerly along said line, sixteen (16) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Second Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, sixteen (16) feet, to the point of beginning, said premises being now known as No. 248 East Fiftieth Street.—Dated New York, August 6th, 1897.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

The sale of the premises above described is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of September, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, August 27th, 1897.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

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Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 7 AM Lahn, Tu., Oct. 19, 10 AM

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Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 AM Havel, Sat., Sept. 25, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
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Koenigin Luise, Thursday, Sept. 16, noon.
Bremen, Thursday, Sept. 30, noon.

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Werra Sept. 18, 10 AM Kaiser W. II., Oct. 9, 10 AM
Fulda Sept. 25, 10 AM Ems Oct. 16, 10 AM
Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM Werra, Oct. 28, 10 AM

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From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

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Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM Normannia, Oct. 21, 10 AM
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First rate, $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
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ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15 ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22 ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13
PARIS, Sept...Sept. 29 PARIS .....Oct. 20

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Sailing every Wednesday.

Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon | S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A. M.
West'nl'd, Sept. 22, Noon | Noordland, Oct. 6, Noon

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From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A.M.
Servia, Sept. 21, Noon Aurania, Oct. 5, Noon
Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P.M. Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM

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Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon
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DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.

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COMANCHE.....Wednesday, Sept. 15
IROQUOIS.....Saturday, Sept. 18
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Sept. 20

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W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

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8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:30 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and **3:35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO NEW YORK.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket and Passenger Rooms, Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Intermediate points.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Intermediate points.

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

B—**11:35** A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

C—**4:00** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.

7:15 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

R. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: B10:46 A.M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

***7:55, 8:15** A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

***10:25, 10:30** A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

***11:55, 12:00** noon daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

***11:55, 12:00** noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

***12:25, 12:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

***12:55, 1:15** P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

***3:55, 4:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

***4:55, 5:15** P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

***5:55, 6:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

***6:55, 7:00** P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

***7:55, 8:00** P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

***8:55, 9:00** P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: 8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 943, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 866 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—HINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.

1:00 P. M. SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, and CHICAGO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex, Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P.M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55. (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M. (Dining Car,) 1:55. (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P.M. da.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business in the office of their attorney, Erwin I. Spink, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1897. ROBERT J. DYATT, LILLIAN ASH, RICHARD M. MARTIN, Executors. ERWIN I. SPINK, Attorney for Executors, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City. ap12-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, CORNELIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA A. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 238 West Eleventh Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January, 1898.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1897. JOHN P. FAURE, Executor. JAMES F. CHANDLER, Attorney for Executor, 115 Broadway, N. Y. jy12-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 9:25, 9:55, 10:55 A. M., (3:16 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 1:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:35 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 6:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Chicago Limited, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 8th, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 3:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.,

BOYS SEEK THE KLONDIKE

Scions of the Houses of Boran and Lenahan Have a Violent Attack of Gold Fever.

A NUGGET HUNT IN JERSEY

Tired and Frightened They Fall Asleep in a Vacant Lot, Are Found by a Policeman, and Return to Their Tenement Home.

When the golden spell of "Klondike" was first cast about the world several months ago the dwellers in McCormick's tenement, and, indeed, all in the neighborhood of Fifty-seventh Street west of Tenth Avenue, succumbed entirely to it. The thought that somewhere in this world there is a land where gold lies scattered about as plentifully as gravel in a sewer excavation was too much for them, and often would the hanging of the weekly wash be neglected while the talk ran of "newgets as big as yure phisht." At the corner "Biff" Malone and his crowd, who never work, openly, would spend hours in telling what they would do if they had some of it, and at night, when the staid heads of families returned, the talk would be taken up anew, and rethrashed with the addition of every wonderful rumor that floated about.

"Tommy" Boran and little "Mike" Lenahan, commonly called "Mickey," found the teasing of the Italian fruit vendor at the corner flat, stale, and unprofitable one afternoon last week. They had made so many feints to steal fruit that at last the swarthy merchant refused to give chase, and stood by his stand with a most businesslike-looking club in his hand, simply waiting. This was no sport for the two eight-year-old hopefuls of the recently reunited houses of Lenahan and Boran; so, after a parting "Yah" they wandered down toward the tenement.

"Tommy" idly dangled a string over the iron railing of the steps, while "Mickey," stretched out on the warm, flat stone, watched him with lazy interest.

"Say Tommy, wot's this yer Klundikes?" inquired the recumbent Mickey, after his friend had imitated the catching of a whale for some time. Tommy turned in fine scorn.

"Ah, where yer been? It's where money grows in chunks."

Mickey sat straight up. "Where it grows!" he exclaimed. "I t'ot dey made it."

Tommy looked disgusted: "Course dey makes it, but it's gotter come out de groun' fotst."

"I guess dey fixes it up like Schmelz, de baker, roun' on Tenth Avenue, does to bread," hazarded Mickey, and Tommy nodded.

Conversation languished then, but Mickey pondered deeply. At last he turned:

"Where is it?"

Inception of the Enterprise.

His companion studied for a moment, and then nodded vaguely across the river where the cliffs of the New Jersey shore rise up. "Over there somewheres," he said.

"Say, Tommy," exclaimed Mickey, suddenly, "let's go 'n git some gold."

"Oh, we dassn't. Dey kills people."

"Wot kills em?"

"Cops, I guess."

Young Mr. Lenahan drew himself up to his full height of three feet eight inches, and said contemptuously: "Ah, wot's de matter witchyer? Dey ain't none o'em wussern Swartz."

Swartz is a policeman on Eleventh Ave. nue.

Mickey's last argument was apparently invincible, for it was not long before the boys, after having surreptitiously borrowed a coal shovel and an abandoned pick, ran over to Eleventh Avenue and began a search for some means of crossing to the mysterious Eldorado. The pick was too heavy for Tommy; so he dragged it behind him on the sidewalk. They met Swartz just after they turned the corner, and both boys recognized instinctively that they were face to face with the first hardship of the expedition.

"Hey, where you two goin' with them things?" demanded the policeman, stepping between them. Any hesitation would have been fatal; so Tommy said glibly: "They belongs to Mrs. Clancy down on Forty-eighth Street, 'n me mother borrowed 'em. We're takin' them back."

This was reasonable, and the officer was about to let them pass when he suddenly said: "What'd your mother want with a pick?"

Both boys were startled for a moment and remained silent until it became embarrassing. This time Mickey was the rescuer: "Why his ole man borrowed that," he explained.

That satisfied Swartz, and after asking Tommy sarcastically why his family didn't borrow the Clancy household entire, he allowed them to proceed.

The successful overcoming of the first obstacle encouraged the adventurers, and it was with heightened hopes that they continued on their way. They followed the wharves very closely now, and attempted to board almost every boat or barge they saw. There was very little embarrassment in their manner of procedure. Only a question, "How soon does she start?" as they went aboard, and the rebuffs and expulsions that followed were regarded as necessary incidents to the undertaking.

It was late in the afternoon when the boys, still hopeful but tired, arrived at the Twenty-third Street ferry house. No species of blandishment had any effect upon the ticket chopper there, and for the first time they began to feel discouraged. Fortune aided them, however, for when the stray hat of a young man coming from the ferry house was blown off, Mickey pulled it out from under a truck and returned to his companion triumphantly with 10 cents in his dirty little fist. It was the work of a moment then for them to satisfy the ticket-taker, and at last they were actually under way.

In the Klondike at Last.

When the boat landed, the boys found themselves in a new and strange land. The cliffs awed them and the winding trolley line on its high trestle excited their wonder, but business had to be done; so they dismissed the wonders and started for the gold fields. They had a dim idea that these were necessarily located in a region where there were no houses; so they laboriously climbed a winding road and started up the river.

It was dusk when they at last reached a place where there were only a few houses scattered about and wide, open fields. This was the place, no doubt, for in a field they passed was a man digging. He was a fellow gold-seeker, they thought. So they climbed a fence and began to work, Tommy using the pick and Mickey shoveling. A few inches under the surface they struck a hard substance; both boys panted with excitement and redoubled their efforts. Here it was at last! "My, but it's big," gasped Mickey, trying to put the little shovel underneath it. But it was only a rock, and the faces of the two boys were crestfallen even in the darkness.

Out on the river now all the boats were brilliantly illumined and a line of many colored lights glistened along the New York shore. They watched them for a moment and then returned to work, but it was in a listless manner, for they were very tired and hungry. Besides, the impression was upon them that they ought to be at home. Occupied with these thoughts, they were working silently, when from the street came a gruff voice: "Here, what are you boys doing there?"

They looked up and there in the shadows they made out a mounted policeman. That was enough, and without answering, the pick and shovel were dropped and the two scuttled off in the darkness. How far they ran or in what direction neither knew, but they stopped breathless and trembling before a huge dark building. Mickey began to cry, but Tommy said, "Ah, wot's de matter witchyer?" and he stopped.

"We must git de pick 'n shovel," said Tommy after a minute, "or dere'll be trouble fer fair." But try as they would they could not find their "claim." It was late then and the quiet was terrifying to them both. Where they lived it was always noisy and they were always warned against pending danger. But neither knew what the silence had in store for them; it was creepy and weird. Then, too, some sort of an animal came along and snipped at them. They couldn't see it, and Mickey, whispered tremblingly, "It's bears." That broke Tommy's courage; so hand in hand the two ran again.

Early the next morning a policeman found two ragged, dirty little boys lying asleep with their hands clasped in a vacant lot. When he awakened them both tried to escape, but as he grasped each of them firmly by the arm, they burst into tears instead. Between sobs they told him who they were, where they were from, and what they wanted. They wound up with a request to the Klondike policeman not to kill them.

They arrived home two or three hours later and were received with open arms by their families and with outspoken admiration by every little boy and girl in the block. They felt themselves heroes until suddenly their fathers remembered an all-night search and a work-day lost. So "Klondike" is still a painful subject to Tommy Boran and Mickey Lenahan.

MR. FITZPATRICK'S CREDULITY.

He Found a Horse, but Two Bicyclists Persuade Him to Part with the Animal.

The credulity of Thomas Fitzpatrick has made a great deal of trouble for the Cheshire Stable Company of Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, and incidentally the police. Early yesterday morning Fitzpatrick found a sorrel horse feeding by the roadside at Ocean Parkway and the Neck Road. Fitzpatrick thought it was a good find. He saw a good and substantial reward ahead and began to whistle. In an evil moment along came two bicyclists, who looked like any other two bicyclists—honest and harmless.

"That's a fine nag," said one wheelman to Fitzpatrick, by way of introduction.

"It is," said Fitzpatrick. "I just found him."

"It's lucky for you that you found him," put in the other bicyclist. "That horse belongs to us."

"I believe you stole him," chimed in the first speaker. "We've been hunting him all night. We'll take the horse, but I believe we ought to have you arrested."

"Arrested?" repeated Fitzpatrick, thoroughly frightened. "Why, man, I just found the beast, I'm telling you. I didn't steal him."

"Well, we'll let you off this time, but get out, and don't lose any time about it."

Fitzpatrick cheerfully surrendered the halter strap, forgetting, in his fright at being accused of stealing, all about his reward. The men mounted their wheels and rode off, one man leading and the other riding behind the horse, urging it on with a small switch. When Fitzpatrick last saw the men they were going in the direction of the city. A half hour later a stableman from the Cheshire Stables came along inquiring for a lost horse.

"Lost!" shouted Fitzpatrick, hearing the animal's description. "Lost! Why, I found it, but two fellers on wheels came along and accused me of stealing it, and so I let it go." The theft was soon reported at the Thirtieth Precinct Police Station. "Two men, short, with linen caps and linen trousers," was Fitzpatrick's description of the men. The horse is valued at $300.

GLEN ISLAND'S GREAT WEEK.

More Than a Quarter of a Million Visitors and No Accident.

More than a quarter of a million persons visited Glen Island during the seven days ending on Friday last. The record is the greatest that has been made since the place was opened as a popular resort. On Saturday, Sept. 4, there were more than 60,000 visitors. The rush was so continuous that the steamboats running between the city and the island were finally started only twenty minutes apart instead of every hour, as is the regular service.

On Labor Day the rush was as great as on Saturday, and every available boat was employed in carrying the people to and fro. On both days many other thousands arrived by train and ferry, and extra boats plied between the island and Connecticut and New Jersey ports.

Throughout the week the crowds were excellently managed, and not a single accident occurred in transporting them.

SAVED TWO FROM DROWNING.

Frederick G. Isles Made a Double Rescue at Rockaway Beach.

Frederick G. Isles, a stenographer in the office of City Clerk Benjamin of Brooklyn, saved two young women from drowning at Rockaway Beach Saturday afternoon. Hattie Walker, nineteen years old, of 125 East Twenty-seventh Street, and Irene Devanney, eleven years, of 86 Lexington Avenue, this city, were in bathing together at Schilling's Pavilion when a strong undercurrent tore the grasp of the younger girl from the rope and carried her into deep water. Miss Walker tried to help her friend, but she, too, lost her hold upon the line.

The girls clasped each other's arms, and sank several times before their predicament was noticed. Mr. Isles was the first to see them. He grasped both, and, turning on his back, managed by the strongest effort to reach the lines and then carried them ashore. The girls were unconscious when the beach was reached, but the application of restoratives soon brought them around.

There were quite a number of people on the shore and in the water, but no one offered to give the young man any assistance until he was in shallow water. A heavy sea was running at the time, and Mr. Isles was exhausted when he reached the sands.

Herve's Victim Dies of Her Wounds.

Mrs. Rosina Drolet, thirty-six years old, who was shot on July 2 in a hallway on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue, by Charles Ferdinand Hervé, died yesterday in the Manhattan Hospital. Mrs. Drolet had lived with Hervé for three years, having previously deserted her husband. She quarreled with Hervé and left him. He made a number of attempts to induce her to return to him, but she refused. On July 2 he wrote her a note, telling her to go at once to her sister, who was dying. As she entered the hallway of her sister's residence Hervé met her and shot her in the breast and head. He then shot himself, dying instantly.

Thought the Check Not Good.

John W. Stuart of 376 Sixth Street, Jersey City, was arrested Saturday night for attempting to pass a forged check for $16 on William Winberry, a butcher, at 69 Newark Avenue. It purported to be signed by Michael T. Connolly, a well-known contractor. Winberry had doubts about the check, and questioned Stuart, who said Connolly had given him the check in payment for two barrels of oil. As Connolly was out of town, the check was sent to his bookkeeper, who said that no such check had been issued. Stuart will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts to-day.

A Medical Student Hurt by a Car.

Frederick H. Tiedman, a medical student of 320 West Seventy-sixth Street, was a passenger on a Grand Street car on Saturday night, and in jumping from the front platform at Grand and Clinton Streets slipped and fell across the track. The wheels passed over one of his legs, and he was taken to Gouverneur Hospital for treatment. The driver, Michael Larkin, was yesterday held for further examination by Magistrate Flammer in Essex Market Court on a charge of reckless driving. He asserts that Tiedman is to blame.

Said to Have Had a Prizefight.

The police of the De Kalb Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, are investigating the rumor that a prizefight took place at midnight Friday night in a back room of the Bedford Cycle Company's store, 1,259 Bedford Avenue. The contestants are said to have been Samuel Adams, nineteen years old, a clerk in the establishment, and James Knite, a son of Police Captain Knite of the Flatbush Station. The fight is said to have arisen from a quarrel over some bicycle tires.

Found Dead in the Street.

A man about seventy-five years old was found dead on the sidewalk at Tenth Avenue and West Fifty-second Street yesterday morning by Policeman Fitzpatrick, of the West Forty-seventh Street station. He had evidently died but a short time before. The man is thought to be James Riley, residence unknown. The body was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street station, and later removed to the Morgue. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause of death.

To Bring Mutineers Home.

Capt. Carnan of the Lamport & Holt Line steamship Coleridge, which arrived yesterday from Brazilian ports, learned at Bahia that the mutineers of the American schooner Olive Pecker, would be sent home by the United States frigate Lancaster. They are to be tried for murdering Capt. Whitman and Chief Mate Saunders, on the high seas during the voyage from Boston to Buenos Ayres.

Became Insane at the Barge Office.

Alexander Pokaning, a German immigrant who is awaiting deportation at the Barge Office, became suddenly insane early yesterday morning. He created quite a panic among the other unfortunates confined there by threatening them with all sorts of injuries. He was removed to the Insane Pavilion at Bellevue Hospital.

PENTECOST STARTS ANEW

A Congregation That Will Not Be Asked to Subscribe to Any Set Creed.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR PRAYING

The Universe, He Holds, Will Supply Everything That Man Persistently Desires—He Has Only to Learn to Use Available Forces.

Hugh O. Pentecost began yesterday a series of ethical meetings in Carnegie Music Hall which will be conducted in somewhat the same manner as those which he formerly held in Chickering Hall. Mr. Pentecost, however, has introduced some novelties in this latest movement of his.

Mr. Pentecost was formerly a Congregational minister. Then he became an extreme radical, not only in religion, but in all other matters. He once ran as the labor candidate for Mayor of New York. So extreme was his radicalism that his selection some years ago as an Assistant District Attorney in this city evoked a storm of protests, which caused the withdrawal of the appointment. At that time he explained that the extreme views which he had cherished for a while had been modified. It is four years since the Chickering Hall meetings were discontinued, and during that time Mr. Pentecost has practiced law.

The printed order of exercises used yesterday had for its heading the words "Unity Congregation." Mr. Pentecost explained after the meeting that the movement was entirely independent, and unorganized as yet, but he believed that a regular organization would soon be effected.

There were nearly 300 people at the meeting yesterday. Many of them were fashionably attired, while not a few had the appearance of workingmen. On the printed order of service were several hymns, and a selection for responsive reading from First Corinthians, xiii., but there was a feature of special note under the heading of "Prayer." When he reached this stage Mr. Pentecost said:

A Substitute for Prayer.

"I think that all of you can conscientiously join in the expression of desire which is printed here. I know that some of you really believe in prayer. There are others who do not believe in prayer, but they certainly desire the things which are included in this expression of desire."

This "expression of desire" is Mr. Pentecost's own composition. He hopes to receive suggestions which may lead to its modification, but in its essential features he expects to retain it as a part of the service. Nearly all of those present yesterday joined in reading it aloud. It is not a prayer in the ordinary sense, as it is not addressed to any Supreme Being. It is as follows:

"We desire wisdom, health, and clearness of mind. We desire to be free from anger, worry, and fear; from hatred, envy, jealousy, and ill-will toward others. We desire to be forgiven for our trespasses, and to forgive those who trespass against us, and to fall not in the hour of temptation. We desire ability to rid ourselves of a mind which sees only the discouraging and gloomy side of everything. We desire to be hopeful, and to be helpful and pleasing to others. We desire sufficient wealth to raise us above the sordidness, the drudgery, and the vulgarity of poverty. We desire new thoughts, new inspirations and new life every day; and that the world may continually become a pleasanter place of abode. We desire to live in conformity with all the operations of the universe which make for character and for peace of mind; and whatever good we desire for ourselves, we desire in equal measure for others. Amen."

In making his announcements, Mr. Pentecost said that no one would be urged to join the movement, but if any one wished to become a member all that was necessary was to sign his name, with his address appended to it. "You will not be asked to believe anything—or to disbelieve anything," he said.

"My present plan is different from that which I followed in my former series," he went on, "in that I shall endeavor to do for those who join all that a Christian minister could do, so far as I can. You observe that my name appears in the announcement as 'minister.' That does not mean 'clergyman.' It means that I shall try to know each one of you, to call upon you at your homes, to learn, if possible, of any way in which you can be helped, to visit you in sickness—that is, to 'minister' to you."

Mr. Pentecost does not use the title "reverend."

All Things Subject to Desire.

The sermon, or address, was based on the Sermon on the Mount, the text being Matthew vii, 7: "Ask and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." The theme announced was, "An Unfailing Storehouse."

Mr. Pentecost said that it was fortunate that one of the most familiar parts of the New Testament was the Sermon on the Mount, which, he remarked, "Christ was said to have delivered." "The Bible," he continued, "is a living book to-day, because there is so much in it that is true, without regard to the particular setting. What a man sows he shall reap—that is true, no matter what we may think about St. Paul. So," he explained, "this text is true, whether a man believes in the Heavenly Father or not."

The speaker then went on to trace the development of civilization, which he described as the accomplishment of successive efforts to get things which men wanted. The universe is a storehouse of things we need, which we can have by going the right way about it. You may shake your heads, but I say a man can get just about what he wants. You can get what is good for you, or what is bad, for you have freedom of choice. Do you want evil companions? You have but to knock at the door of the house where they live. Or do you desire to associate with those who may be better than you? You will be made welcome, if you earnestly seek. I often think that sickness and early death are largely a matter of habit. The wisest doctors now devote themselves to teaching their patients how to live in accordance with the demands of nature.

Justice at the Door of Society.

"Justice is not far away. She is standing at the door of society, waiting to be invited in. Women will be emancipated when they want to be. Slavery is not possible among a people who want to be free. Nobody is oppressing the workingman. He is kept down by his own habits of thought. There will be an end of monopolies whenever the workingmen as a class really wish to end them. There are forces about us, and within us, capable of doing for us anything that we want done. What we must do is to learn how to use them."

The speaker's conclusion was that to believe that the universe will grant health, or friends, affection, peace, whatever one needs, is true faith.

As a benediction Mr. Pentecost read this sentiment from Marcus Aurelius: "Look inwards, for you have a lasting fountain of happiness at home, that will always bubble up if you but dig for it."

After the services were concluded William Gilroy of 141 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street took the names of those who wished to subscribe toward the expenses of the movement. Mrs. Charles Parks had charge of the music. Dr. R. J. Gatling of Gatling-gun fame was one of those in the congregation.

Cigarette Victim Tells Who He Is.

John C. Coyle, the young man who was picked up at 154 East Fifty-second Street Saturday night by Policeman Fitzpatrick and removed in an unconscious condition to Bellevue Hospital, a victim of excessive cigarette smoking, or nicotine poisoning, recovered sufficiently yesterday to give his name and address. He is John C. Coyle, twenty-six years old, and lives at 1,564 Second Avenue. He is a horseshoer.

Passengers on La Bretagne.

The French Line steamship La Bretagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, had among her passengers Francis Blake, Charles A. Chapin, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, T. O. C. Sloane, W. J. Morgan, W. B. Robeson, E. H. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Williams, and F. White. About $2,500 was collected in duties on baggage.

Consul General Rohl Arrives.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Coleridge, from Rio Janeiro, was Carlos Rohl, Consul General from the Argentine Republic to the United States.

LOW DENOUNCED BY DIXON

The Clergyman Declares that the Citizens' Union Is "a Band of Secret Jugglers."

ITS CANDIDATE PLATT'S FOE

Columbia's President Advised to Continue His Present Work and to Withdraw from the Mayoralty Contest.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., in his talk preliminary to the regular sermon, at the Academy of Music yesterday morning, called forth considerable applause from his large audience by declaring that Mr. Low's candidacy for the Mayoralty on the Citizens' Union ticket would be a disunifying force; that this was no time for venting political spite, and that Mr. Low ought to withdraw. Mr. Dixon said: "To any reasonable man outside the group of political adventurers who call themselves the Citizens' Union, there is but one obstacle to the unity of all the forces that stand for good government. That obstacle is the personal candidacy of Mr. Seth Low. Does any man question this for one moment? Can Mr. Low, as the candidate of the Citizens' Union—whose members have spent more time in cursing, vilifying, and slandering the leaders of the Republican Party in New York than in anything else—can Mr. Low, pressed forward by this little band of secret jugglers, carry the Republican Party primaries within a few months of a great National victory, in which that party, under those leaders, carried this city by 50,000 majority? Can this band of guerrillas, cursing the very name of the Republican Party, and of all parties, force their man, who has no creed except his own personal opinions, upon this party as its own candidate? The idea is preposterous. If this thing happens, then there is no Republican Party in New York. If the Republican Party now indorsees Seth Low, after the manner of his nomination and the proclamations of his personal henchmen, it will commit suicide—and the ignominy of its surrender will invite the contempt of every man with any sense in New York.

The Question of Indorsement.

The talk of the Republican Party now indorsing Seth Low is idle nonsense. He is today that party's deadliest enemy in this city and their convention will name him at the peril of their life, here and hereafter. Their leaders know it and the rank and file of the party know it. The only people who don't know it are a few well-dresed folks who imagine that they are educated, who think that they think, and who know absolutely nothing about the hopes, the needs, the ideals, or the conditions of the massess of our people.

"Who else will unite on Mr. Low? Will the German Union do so? Some of the dudes who have planned his campaign have hopes. Mr. Low himself has shied a beer glass at the organization and will, it is said by his sponsors, in a general sort of a way invite our German friends to work the growler on Sunday. Will the Germans take the bait?

"The fool who will believe it can believe anything. When the Germans vote for Low they will first pass a resolution to drink water only, join the Good Templars, go no more to Coney Island or South Beach, quit selling liquor and go into the hardware business.

"Will Mr. Low command the support of the reform forces whose moral power overthrew Tammany and elected Strong? How is this possible when Mr. Low flirts with lager beer and crawling in the mud for the support of the riotous element of the city exclaims with tipsy unction, 'I hate the very name of reform'?

"Who will then support him? Not a free silver man will soil his hands with one of his ballots, they solemnly declare. Not a single Democratic faction opposed to or in harmony with Tamany will touch him. The Germans will have none of him, for he cannot help them get their beer, whatever he promises. The Republican Party cannot touch him now except under the penalty of damnation. Who will support him? Why the Coroner says he will. (Laughter.) This is fortunate. (Laughter.) The Citizens' Union will need such a man in the near future from the present outlook. (Laughter.)

"No Time to War on Platt."

"So far as I can see Mr. Low does not stand for a single great political principle or effort of the public for a nobler life. He is a personal force, pure and simple. He represents himself alone, and the Citizens' Union stands for one thing only—the right of any group of people who choose to come together to nominate a man for Mayor without creed, platform, or principles, and run him for Mayor with or without support, let the outcome for the people and the city be salvation or hell, it doesn't matter which. Mr. Low can serve the city best by continuing his work as President of Columbia. The men who have nominated Low have simply been playing a game of dirty factional politics. They have not nominated him to elect him or to make him a unifying force. It is now apparent to a wayfaring man, though a fool, that Mr. Low was simply nominated as a piece of factional spite work for the glorious purpose of downing Senator Platt and the regular organization that has secured the Federal patronage. It is no time to make war on Mr. Platt. For whatever his sins of omission or commission, he is certainly the one politician whose power at Albany created this grand municipality.

"Was Seth Low in earnest when he said that he acted in the fear of God? Then let him hasten to withdraw in the name of the God of Righteousness whose cause his name imperils with dissensions. If his words, 'in the fear of God' were only a straw to tickle the ears of pious fools, why then let him stay and brazen it out. Nothing will then be left the Citizens' Union but to cap the climax of asininity and complete its ticket of Mugwump freaks."

Mr. Dixon preached his formal sermon on the text, "A new commandment I give unto you that ye love one another, even as I have loved you." He said, among other things: "True justice is love in action. Our courts will not be courts of justice until they shall be administered in love for the reclaiming of those whom they try. The shooting down of twenty-one men in an adjoining State last week was not Christian justice. It was a crime against true justice. All progress is through Calvary. The friends of the miners shot down in Pennsylvania will mourn their dead, but let them know that progress to a better social condition must be through sacrifice, along Golgotha Hill."

DEMAND FOR A MIRACLE.

The Rev. Mr. McComb Says It Would Not Strengthen Faith.

There were very few vacant seats in the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, Seventy-third Street and the Boulevard, when the Rev. Samuel McComb preached his first regular sermon as the pastor yesterday morning. Owing to the fact that the majority of the congregation have not yet returned from their Summer sojournings the gathering was composed chiefly of strangers.

Mr. McComb is still a young man, having been born in Londonderry, Ireland, thirty-three years ago. He was graduated with honors at Oxford in the theological department, and has since been in charge of a number of prominent churches in Ireland.

The text of Mr. McComb's sermon was I. Corinthians, i., 22, 24. After characterizing Paul, and the Greeks, Jews, and Romans to whom he wrote, the teachings of the one having survived the political and theocratic power of the others, Mr. McComb said:

"I am afraid there are a great many people to-day who say, 'Would that God would place my belief upon a basis that would be absolutely indisputable.' But let us imagine that to-morrow a message shall come from the skies saying: 'There is a God! Let all men prepare to meet him.' Such a miracle would not strengthen faith. That revelation must be given on earth, and it has been given in the person of Christ. So much for the demand of the Jews.

"The Greeks were ready to admit the excellence of Christ's teachings, but declined to accept the lesson contained in his crucifixion. What the world needs, however, is a force to break the bonds of habit and give the conscience the power to work and develop. And where are we to find that but in Christ and his self-renunciation, which teaches you to know God as the Supreme friend. Man, says Christ, is a sinner, but he is saved by the cross, in the presence of which sin loses its charm and he begins to feel that he is what God intends him to be. This constitutes the greatest and simplest message from God to man. Without this there is nothing but the darkness and the horrible uncertainty of the atheist. With it we can understand all things. Christ crucified is the grandest of all the truths."

GOD'S HAND IN RECENT EVENTS.

Dr. MacArthur on India and the Franco-Russian Alliance.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, who returned to his charge last week, preached a sermon yesterday morning on this sentence in the Book of Revelations, iii., 2: "Let no man take thy crown." In the course of his sermon Dr. MacArthur said: "The world in its subtle power may lead us away from duty, until finally, life with all its bright hopes is entirely wrecked. We may as well confess it; Satan is not dead. He is very much alive, and, like the roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. No, the doctrine that there is no devil is immensely popular with the devil and his kind."

In the evening Dr. MacArthur preached on the theme, "God's Hand in Three Recent Events." These events are the famine in India, the Indian uprising, and the Franco-Russian alliance. In the first, he said the superiority of the Christian religion was shown to the people of the suffering land. The cause of the famine was partly natural conditions, but the chief cause was heathenism. It would never entirely cease until Christianity prevailed. Out of the Indian uprising Dr. MacArthur predicted a triumph for the Cross over the Crescent. The uprising was confined to Mohammedan tribes and was the result of Turkey's victory over Greece. Great battles were before us. The greatest would be between Mohammed as the prophet of the sword and Christ as the Prince of Peace. In the Franco-Russian alliance, if it was an alliance that would prove permanent, he saw God using the ambition of France and of Russia to place the blunt edge of the wedge of religious liberty in position to cleave Russian despotism. He predicted that Christianity would be the nominal religion of India within a quarter of a century.

A Woman's Sermon on Universalism.

In the absence of the Rev. Lyman Ward, pastor of the Second Universalist Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, the Rev. Alice K. Wright of Brooklyn occupied the pulpit yesterday morning, on the occasion of the reopening of the church after a vacation of three months. In her sermon, the reverend lady said that all the judgments of God were the results of His beneficent wisdom, and she held as fallacious the belief that calamities were laid upon persons or nations for special reasons. God had established laws, and their violation brought severe penalties, but it could not be that the Almighty would consign the violators of His laws to everlasting punishment.

Rev. Dr. Van de Water at Westminster

LONDON, Sept. 12.—By invitation of the Rev. Canon Eyton, M. A., Canon Farrar's successor, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water, Rector of St. Andrew's, Harlem, and Chaplain of Columbia University, preached in St. Margaret's, Westminster, this morning. His text was: "Be still, and know that I am God." A large congregation, including many prominent Americans, attended.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

Historic Norfolk Street Building Abandoned, and the Cornerstone of a New Structure Laid.

The Sunday strollers who took their way through Sixty-eighth Street, east of Second Avenue, late yesterday afternoon saw the thoroughfare blocked with a picturesque crowd of onlookers, too orderly to need the attention of the bluecoats who were there in the interests of peace, before the half-built brick frame of a church, which many of them expect to attend in days to come as a place of worship. The people who thronged the sidewalks and mounted the sand heaps in the street to peer through an ungainly derrick at the officiating clergymen had come to see the laying of the cornerstone of the new German Reformed Church, which is to take the place of one of the most historic churches in the city. Scaffoldings, draped in the National colors had been erected on each side of the spot where the pastor stood, with the cornerstone lying before him. There was also a black line of human beings, broken by two white gowns, just above the pastor's head, which looked upon the impressive ceremonies from another scaffold, and a colony of listeners was hidden in the basement.

Neyer's Seventh Regiment Band played the prelude. The most attractive feature of the exercises to many was the solemn chorus in which the people lifted their hearty, sonorous voices, led by a choir under the organist's charge. But their interest was just as keen whether they sang or watched the box containing the church records placed in the cornerstone, or listened to the earnest words of their pastor, the Rev. Carl Schlegel, and his associates. Except an English address by the Rev. Dr. J. Elmendorf, in which he dwelt on the work accomplished by the congregation in erecting the new church, and the singing of the Doxology, the exercises were all in German. The Rev. Jacob Schlegel of the Avenue B Reformed Church, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Oerter of the Fourth German Reformed Church spoke in that tongue.

The congregation which will occupy the completed edifice traces its existence back to the last century, and owes its foundation to Baron Steuben, John Jacob Astor, Capt. Schermerhorn, and Meyer Morris, whose names are inscribed on the faded pages of its early records. Some of these were inclosed in the tin box that the Rev. Mr. Schlegel put in the cornerstone yesterday, with old coins, one dated 1743, lists of the present members of the church and members of its various religious societies, a new Bible, and copies of the prominent English and German papers of the city. The old and historic edifice in Norfolk Street has been sold for $6,000 to enable the congregation to remove to a better location.

The new building will be built of yellow brick, on a design by Kurtzer & Röhl, and will be 106 feet deep, with a front of 55½ feet. The congregation will be able to occupy the basement by November, and Christmas will probably see them safely installed in their new home. They expect to start there with a debt of only $3,000 or $4,000. The old church will almost pay for the new one, but they have had other obligations to assume. Prominent members of the church have promised to furnish a pulpit and a stained-glass window worth $200. On Saturday morning the Rev. Mr. Schlegel received a check for $500 from F. Augustus Schermerhorn, a descendant of Capt. Schermerhorn, and who owns the property adjacent to the new church.

MANGLED BY SAVAGE DOGS.

Michael Conway Attacked and Severely Bitten About the Legs.

Michael Conway, fifty-five years old, a blacksmith of 513 West Forty-third Street, was attacked by two savage bulldogs yesterday morning in front of 517 West Fortieth Street, and was badly bitten about the legs.

Conway was passing the place, which is a blacksmith's shop kept by John Garvey, living at 523, when two bulldogs darted from the hallway and jumped upon him. The dogs are both savage animals, and are usually kept chained in a stable in the rear of the premises, but in some way they broke their bonds yesterday. Conway was so startled by the unexpected attack that he made little effort to defend himself, and fell to the ground powerless.

Policeman John J. Cleary of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, who was on post in the block, hurried to the spot, but before he could get near enough to shoot the dogs, who were mangling the legs of their victim, both animals sprang away and disappeared in the stable in the rear. The man was lying on the ground screaming with pain when the policeman reached him. Both legs of his trousers were torn in shreds, and blood was flowing from the ugly wounds beneath.

At Roosevelt Hospital, where he was taken, the wounds were thoroughly cauterized and dressed. It is not thought that the injuries will prove fatal. Neither is it believed that there is danger of hydrophobia, for there is little chance that the animals are suffering from rabies.

Garvey, the reputed owner of the dogs, could not be found yesterday at his home.

Hooper Finishes His Long Swim.

James Hooper, the English long distance champion swimmer, finished his swim from Troy at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he was assisted out of the water at Pier 1, North River, making the water journey of 165 miles in twelve days. He arrived at the Audubon Yacht Clubhouse Saturday, and spent the night there. His swim has reduced his weight from 161 to 128½ pounds.

We have sown the same good seed, and will reap the same rich harvest.

The Derby crop is ripe.

The test of a hat is in the wearing; the test of a hat trade is that the same customers keep buying. We never lose a Derby customer.

All the correct shapes, $3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE EVIL OF RACE TRACKS

Rev. J. L. Scudder Says New Jersey's Citizens Must Stamp Out Gambling by Their Ballots.

CALLS UPON ALL TO WORK

The Special Election on Sept. 28 to Vote on the Anti-Gambling Amendment—A Contest Between Good and Evil.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, last night prefaced his sermon by reading a paper entitled: "Shall Race Track Gambling Return to New Jersey?" It had reference to the special election to be held on September 28, upon the anti-race track gambling amendment to the Constitution.

"On Tuesday, Sept. 28, a momentous battle will be fought between the moral and immoral elements in New Jersey. The warfare will extend over the entire State, and be waged at every polling place in the commonwealth. This is a supreme issue in which every father and mother should be profoundly concerned, for no form of gambling is more fascinating and pernicious than this.

"When a young man begins to 'play the races,' he becomes the victim of cunning villains who absord his earnings, unfit him for business, destroy his moral sense, and not infrequently convert him into a thief or swindler. The people of New Jersey understand this well, for it has been burned into their experience in years gone by. No one need tell us about this evil! When it prospered here it ruined happy homes and turned certain portions of our State into daily pandemoniums. The blacklegs of New York and Philadelphia overran the State, and the gambling fraternity controlled our legislature.

"The gambling interests are active and expectant. They hope to win through the general listlessness of the better classes. They are working in the dark, while good people sleep, and if we are worsted in this conflict, defeat will be due, not to our inferior numbers, but our carelessness and senseless optimism. As for several years we have been free from this race-track nuisance, some may think the blight will not return, but they are mistaken.

"Let us strike this reviving monster a final blow as he now rises from the dust and gathers strength for renewed encounter. He is badly wounded, but he is not dead. I have no fear of the outcome if the people will take the same interest they did five years ago, for decent people are in the majority, and victory will be theirs if they only take the trouble to walk to the polls and vote. If the gamblers are victorious, we ought to hide our heads for shame, and we shall deserve to be revisited by this moral pestilence.

"May every patriot put a bugle to his lips and arouse the indifferent; may every Christian Endeavor Society become a recruiting station, and may the Church of God win a signal and lasting victory over this disreputable enemy!"

CHANCE OPPOSED TO GOD'S LAW.

The Rev. Mr. Brett Speaks for the Anti-Gambling Amendment.

The Rev. Cornelius Brett, pastor of the Bergen Reformed Church, Jersey City, last night delivered a prelude on the Constitutional amendment against gambling. He incorporated his text into his discourse and said:

"One of the oldest of the laws of God is: 'By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread.' Folly has been engaged from the beginning in schemes to frustrate this law, and a favorite plan, old as the race, is the appeal to chance. Another opportunity is at hand to combat the evil.

"A few years ago New Jersey was the resort of professional gamblers from all parts of the Union. The old laws against gambling were a dead letter on the statute books. The men were acquiring wealth quickly, and by lying tongues were able to purchase or cajole the officers sworn to protect society. They grew bolder and demanded that their unholy traffic should be legalized and that the State should become a partner in the illicit games of the race track. Then the people arose in their might, and as a result the anti-gambling amendment to the Constitution has been submitted to the people.

"If the same spirit be aroused as filled the State House with the virtue of the State, there can be no doubt of the issue, but eternal vigilance is the price, not only of liberty, but of every reform. It is the duty of society to prevent these practices by legislation. We do not expect to make people virtuous by act of Congress, but legislation must be an education. It must set the pace in morals, and it must protect society from the rapacity of the covetous and greedy. Whatever may be our opinion of the policy of putting details of legislation into the Constitution, there is no doubt of our duty now.

"To defeat these amendments will be a triumph of iniquity and open the race tracks of our State from Gloucester to Clifton. It is well to put so important a matter beyond the chance of an unscrupulous Legislature."

TO STOP GAMBLING IN JERSEY.

Newark Pastors Urge Their Congregations to Vote Against It.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 12.—The first